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The West Jersey Society, 1692-1736

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THE characteristic which distinguished New Jersey from some of the other American colonies was its land policy. In New Jersey the land was owned by two groups of proprietors, and it was distributed only by them and their agents. The governing authority, of itself, had no power to dispose of the land; its chief power was the passive one of recording deeds. In West New Jersey, for example, all of the land was vested in two proprietors in 1675. The total land area of the province was divided into one hundred equal proprieties. As the two original owners sold their interests bit by bit, the number of proprietors became so great that it was difficult to conduct their common business in any semblance of order. Consequently, in 1688, there was formed a Council of Proprietors. The Council had the control of all of West New Jersey's common land. It had the sole power to grant that land to individual proprietors and to grant warrants for survey. The province's surveyor-general could not, therefore, legally survey land without the Council's permission. It was to the Council, then, that all seekers of legitimate land titles must turn.

Such a focal point as the Council was must necessarily become a point of political pressure. And, as is common in political bodies, there appeared almost at once a split within the Council. One faction among the proprietors favored the rapid sale of the pro-

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prietary lands with the consequent quick profit to be made. This group was led by Col. Daniel Coxe, Jr., who was assisted by Jeremiah Basse. The second faction favored the retention of all common land until the demand for it should send the price of land climbing. Then they would release the land little by little, controlling the profits by the supply. Among this group were the West New Jersey Society, one of whose leaders was Col. Lewis Morris.[1] It was this second group which controlled the Council after 1692. The result was that the Council adopted the "go slow" policy.

The faction led by Col. Coxe was not lacking in supporters, however. Although it was outnumbered among the proprietors, it was supported by the general populace. There was in New Jersey a plentiful supply of unoccupied land. Why should it not be sold, the people must have asked. And whenever they saw the price of land advancing, they must have been sorely tempted to take the common land in one of the many extra-legal ways open to them. They might have claimed the land under an Indian purchase, or under a previous survey. They might have taken a chance on obtaining squatters' rights or they might have bribed a surveyor. And probably the safest method of obtaining cheap land was to bribe a member of the Council of Proprietors. There were proprietors who were willing to sacrifice the common interest in the pursuit of personal gain. Especially must it have been difficult for those who opposed the Council's "go slow" policy to refuse to sell their land. Between 1692 and 1736 the temptation was so great and the illicit sales of land were so numerous that the Council majority finally had to change its policy and to adopt that of its opposition. This is a study of the effect upon the West Jersey Society of this fraud within the Council of Proprietors.

II

In 1687 Dr. Daniel Coxe purchased the interest which Edward Byllinge, one of the original six proprietors, held in the lands of New Jersey. Dr. Coxe, an avid speculator in the lands of America, added to Byllinge's original holdings until, at last, he came to control at least one-fourth of the total land area of West

[1]D. L. Kemmerer, *Path to Freedom* (Princeton, 1940), p. 50.

New Jersey. His interest in West New Jersey appears to have been more than purely speculative. He envisioned a utopia in this section of the world and he attempted to bring the industry of civilization to the wilderness. He owned a pottery house at Burlington and he tried to establish a whaling station at Cape May. To his lands in Pennsylvania he sent three shiploads of settlers and provided that they too might build a pottery house. But soon there developed a non-utopian resistance to his rule and Dr. Coxe fell victim to the old fever of speculation. In 1692 he sold the major part of his holdings to the West Jersey Society.

In the agreement between Dr. Coxe and the West Jersey Society, the Society bought some twenty proprieties in West Jersey, two proprieties in East Jersey, 200,000 acres in "Minisincks Province," 150,000 acres in Merrimac County, New England, and 10,000 acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania.[2] For this land Dr. Coxe was supposed to receive £4,800, with £400 of that amount held in trust until the title to the lands in Minnisinck Province should be made clear. Actually, the records show that Dr. Coxe received no more than £2,800, which is the first and last indication that the Coxe family ever suffered in a deal made with the Society.[3] The Society had in its hands an empire. It was a wilderness empire, to be sure, but it was an empire with a great future.

Immediately upon acquiring the lands of Dr. Coxe, the Society established its business organization. It divided its assets into sixteen hundred shares, each share to sell for £10 sterling. The members of the Society were mostly wealthy English merchants. Only those members who owned ten or more shares of the Society's stock were eligible for office. Officers were to be elected annually, and a committee was to be chosen with power to direct the Society's affairs. Dr. Coxe was a member of the first committee and he remained active in the Society for some time, contin-

[2]*Archives of the State of New Jersey,* 1st Series, I, 41 *ff.* In West Jersey a propriety was one hundredth part of the total land area; in East Jersey a propriety was one twenty-fourth part of the total land area. Minnisinck was in New York State between the Delaware River and the Blue Mountains. The Society was not certain of the location of Merrimac County.

[3]West New Jersey Society Records, Public Record Office, London, TS 12/37, p. 4. Joseph Payne, the Society's private historian, says that the Society paid a total of £3132 for all of its lands, of which at least £142 went to persons other than Dr. Coxe. TS 12/57, p. 42.

ually buying and selling shares so long as there was a market for them.

The Society's future appeared at first to be very bright. The market for its shares was good for a couple of years, and through June 29, 1694, it managed to declare dividends totalling £9,200. This fruit of the Society's enterprise was born of a trading venture into which the Society entered with its acquisition of Dr. Coxe's lands. The Society appears at first to have intended to follow closely the plans laid out by Dr. Coxe for the development of New Jersey. He was, after all, a member of the Committee and his influence must have been felt. It was in the Committee's power to levy a charge against each of the shares "for the raising of a Stock or Fund as well for the . . . carrying on a Trade to the s[d] places in America as for the Promoting & Carrying on of several other Usefull and necessary Designs for Our mutuall Advantage . . ."[4]

Between 1692 and 1694 the Society set as its goal the development of trade between England and New Jersey. The governmental power was to be used to attract settlers to the colony where the Society would either sell or rent its lands to them. Once they were settled, the Society hoped to establish a trade with them and so perpetuate itself and enlarge its profits. This was the bright future envisioned in 1692. Within a few years it had become a veritable nightmare and the Society was on the brink of failure.

III

Upon its founding in 1692 the West Jersey Society appointed an agent or "factor general" in New Jersey. It was the agent's duty to manage the Society's affairs in America. The first such agent was Nathaniel Westland, but he was soon replaced by Jeremiah Basse. On July 25, 1692, the Society sent out from England its first consignment of goods to New Jersey. The ketch *Jersey* was sent to Cohansey carrying a cargo of red cloth, "Mixt Jersey," "Mixt Serges," "Red Duffill," canvas, nails, frying pans, shovels, buttons, knives, ink-horns, and such other objects as might be of value in the colony. The total value of the merchandise sent over

[4] *Archives of the State of New Jersey*, 1st Series, I, 75.

was seot at £2,100.[5] This shipload of goods must have flooded the local market for the next ship sent across seas, the *Baltimore,* brought only a little merchandise. In 1694, however, a second major attempt was made to profit from the trade to America when the *Canterbury,* carrying £1,060 of Society goods, came to New Jersey. Probably the *Canterbury's* cargo resulted in a total collapse of the market for such goods. At any rate the Society henceforth steered shy of the American trade and devoted its energies solely to the real estate business.

A second major catastrophe befell the Society when, in 1702, the Crown assumed the power to govern the colony. In 1692 the Society had received from Dr. Coxe, along with its lands, the power to govern all of West Jersey. Whether or not Dr. Coxe had this power to assign to the Society is beside the point. The Society actually governed its province until the Crown seized the power from it. It was the policy of the Crown at the beginning of the eighteenth century to return the proprietary colonies to the royal authority. When, at about this time, rioting broke out in East New Jersey, the Crown found it a sufficient excuse to seize the government of the colony.[6] Thus, within its first ten years in America, the West Jersey Society had lost its overseas trade and its grant of governmental power.

This loss of the power to govern West Jersey was a serious blow to the chances of the future success of the Society's "go slow" policy. So long as it could control the civil government, then it might be certain that Col. Coxe's followers would not occupy positions subject to bribery. The civil officers also might act as checks on the agents of the Society, for even in the passive act of recording deeds there would be the possibility of exposing fraud. But with the officials of the civil government no longer responsible to the Society, its land policy became totally dependent upon the honesty of its agents and the integrity of the opposing proprietors.

Actually the Society never did use its power of government as

[5]West Jersey Society Records, TS 12/36. Much of the following material was taken from these papers. The original records, in London, have been microfilmed *in toto* for the Rutgers University Library, which provided a copy for the University of Illinois Library, used by the present writer.

[6]Kemmerer, *Path to Freedom,* pp. 17-20.

an effective check upon its agents. In 1697 its agent, Mr. Basse, was appointed deputy-governor, and until 1702 the two posts remained combined. This double power was a great convenience to a man of Mr. Basse's character. It is little to be wondered at that he so successfully defrauded the Society and the Council of Proprietors. Yet it is some wonder that Mr. Basse was so much more successful in defrauding the Society of its possessions in his short term of office than was Col. Lewis Morris who had thirty-three years in which to operate. Perhaps the disparity in their achievements can be explained by the fact that they were members of opposing factions within the proprietary councils: Mr. Basse was of the "quick sale" school while Col. Morris favored the Society's "go slow" policy. Both of them, however, agreed that the Society was an appropriate victim.

IV

Even after his sale to the Society in 1692, Dr. Coxe continued to speculate in the lands of New Jersey. When, for the second time, he decided to sell out his interest, his earlier dealing with the Society must have come to mind. Society records do not include a second bill of sale, but at least two members of the Committee believed that such a purchase had actually been made. As late as 1718 the Society's treasurer, Mr. Edward Richier, wrote that

> Mr. Dockminique & myself with 5 or 6 more of y^e^ Jersey Society doe very well Remember & can safely declare upon Oath that Doctor Cox came to us when we were in a Committee & proposed to us a 2^d^ purchase of his remaining Lands declaring to us y^t^ his Wife's father Mr. Coldham would not give his Children £1 if he retained one foot of Land in America. he gave us 3 weeks time to consider of it & y^n^ we made y^e^ 2^d^ Purchase but now we find w^n^ it is too late that our Lawyer was either a knave or a ffool. All y^e^ D^r^ said Signifies nothing for we are cut of by a prior Deed to his ffather Coldham.[7]

The Society never did bring forth any deeds to substantiate its claim against the family of Dr. Coxe. Perhaps this was a result of its having been kept so busy trying to protect its first purchase that it had no time to bother with confirming the second one.

[7]West Jersey Society Records, TS 12/4, pp. 2, 3.

For the first purchase was quite heavily burdened with Dr. Coxe's prior deeds also. For instance, the Society believed that it owned with clear title at least two and one half proprieties in East Jersey. In 1753, however, its agents discovered that there was recorded in 1687 a transfer of one propriety to Samuel Stancliff with no record of its ever having been returned to the possession of Dr. Coxe. It was one of the proprieties, however, which were included in the sale to the Society in 1692.[8] By the time this discovery was made the Society had sold some of the land granted under this propriety. It found itself with the problem of mollifying these purchasers while at the same time it had to assure purchasers of its other lands that their titles were not endangered.

It is difficult to understand how a man of Dr. Coxe's character could allow his business records to become so confused as unconscious mistakes of this nature would require. A speculator must keep close tabs on values and markets. Perhaps Dr. Coxe's interests were so widespread that he simply could not keep track of one or two proprieties in New Jersey. Such an excuse could not be granted to his son, Col. Daniel Coxe, however. Even his own family distrusted Col. Coxe. In 1721 one of his brothers requested the Society to find out what land Col. Coxe had sold, to whom it was sold, and for how much.[9] It would have proved an interesting study for the Society, for much of its land was involved in Col. Coxe's transactions.

Col. Coxe used a different technique from that of his father in defrauding the Society. Since he lived in New Jersey he could oversee his agents in directly robbing the Society. For example, in Lord Cornbury's term as governor the Society attempted to sell eighteen hundred acres of land above the falls of the Delaware River, land which it had bought from Dr. Coxe. The son, however, seized the money due to the Society from its purchasers "on pretence that this was not the Land Sold us by y^{e} Doctor tho' he had not one Acre besides this above the falls & this is expressly mentioned in our purchase. He was supported by my Lord C. who came in for a share in Dividing the Spoil etc."[10] In order to

[8] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, pp. 94, 171.
[9] *Ibid.*, TS 12/4, p. 2.
[10] *Ibid.*

prevent continued molestation from Col. Coxe, the Society had to rebuy the land from him.

Other times, however, the Society didn't even get the chance to repurchase the lands from Col. Coxe. The Society owned a tract called the Indian Town Purchase which, it was discovered in 1754, had been possessed for years by people who purchased it from Col. Coxe. The Society's agents felt that in this case the original deeds would substantiate the Society's claim.[11] In its Cohanzie tract Col. Coxe had surveyed seven thousand acres out of the total of forty-six thousand, while in Hunterdon County "Coll: Coxe Kirkbride and Stevenson cutt of[f] 10,000 acres of this tract on both sides the river Rariton, which is by much the most valuable part of the tract, quantity for quantity."[12]

It was at Salem, however, that Col. Coxe's depredations really hurt. In a tract of forty-two thousand acres only ten thousand acres were really valuable land. But here Col. Coxe had made a posterior survey for seven thousand acres of this good land and had sold a large portion of it.[13] In 1720 the Colonel admitted that he had purposely run this survey into the Society's lands and he proposed that arbitration on the scene might readjust the lines.

The Society also experienced Col. Coxe's attempts to enforce his will upon them through the law. In 1718 when the Society was trying to eject squatters from its lands in order that it might profit from the rents of legitimate tenants, "that firebrand Cox" brought suit to prevent the Society's taking any action at all in New Jersey. The suit dragged along in the courts for a while until the Society acceded to negotiation with the Colonel himself. The Society's estate did not pay enough for the Society to defend itself in the courts. In 1718 it was stated that in the twenty-six years since the purchase was made only 7/6 had been returned on each £10 investment![14]

The Society at this point was despairing of ever settling its problems with the Coxes. It sought to sell all of its interest in New Jersey.[15] There were no buyers to be found, though; and this was

[11] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 100; TS 12/73, p. 17.
[12] *Ibid.*, TS 12/71, pp. 9, 10.
[13] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 22.
[14] *Ibid.*, TS 12/4, p. 2.
[15] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

small wonder, for the Coxes were but two of the thorns in the Society's side. The Society was burdened with an empire, an empire which cost it dearly to defend against such thieves as were the Coxes, father and son.

V

A second cause of the Society's tribulation was the dispute over its lands in Pennsylvania. On April 20, 1686, William Penn had sold to Dr. Coxe and two other investors a thirty-thousand-acre tract in Chester County, Pennsylvania. According to Penn, the three paid £2,000 for the tract,[16] the title to which was theirs under the conditions "that the Land should be sett out & taken up & be seated with 10 families in each 5000 Acre Tract & £10 Quit Rent yearly paid . . . "[17] Immediately upon signing the bill of sale, Penn ordered a survey of the thirty thousand acres to be made. This survey was recorded in the public records office and the tract was designated on a map which was later seen and approved by Penn. Also approved by Penn was the plan of the three adventurers to send settlers from Europe to the newly acquired lands. Whether or not the settlers were actually sent remains a mystery, but indications are that three shiploads of emigrants set out for the Chester County lands.[18]

When the Society purchased its land in 1692 there was evidently no doubt as to the validity of Dr. Coxe's title. In 1694 the Society paid £42:10:00 for taxes upon the tract. The Society might have presented its tax receipts to the Penns as proof that it once held a recognized title to the land, but unfortunately the Society lost track of these receipts. It was not until several years later that the son-in-law of Jeremiah Basse reported that he had found the receipts among his papers.[19]

In 1700 Penn granted a resurvey of the lands when one of Dr. Coxe's partners sold his third of the tract to J. Pyke. In granting the resurvey Penn gave tacit recognition of the original sale, just as his acceptance of taxes from it seemed to be recognition of the Society's title to Dr. Coxe's purchase.

[16] *Ibid.*, TS 12/91, p. 11.
[17] *Ibid.*, TS 12/73, p. 31.
[18] *Ibid.*, TS 12/91, p. 34.
[19] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 12.

After Jeremiah Basse's agency the Society's interest in the Chester County tract was forgotten. The deed from Penn to Dr. Coxe was lost and all interest in Pennsylvania was dropped. In 1717 when county rates were not paid on the tract, a local court ordered the sheriff to sell enough of the land to pay the tax. Dr. Coxe's former lawyer, David Lloyd, paid £313:10:00 for the 467 acres sold. It was not until 1739 that the Society once more took an interest in the long-forgotten tract.

When the Society rediscovered its Pennsylvania lands, it sent its agent immediately to the area. He was to lease the land to the people who lived there, if at all possible, and to publish abroad the Society's title. Thomas Penn, the proprietor now, however, opposed this attempt of the Society to lease the land. At first he doubted the Society's title, but after the deed had been discovered by the Society, Mr. Penn shifted his argument to grounds of nonfulfillment of the terms of the grant. The Society at that time had no evidence that Dr. Coxe had sent settlers to the area, that the taxes had ever been paid, nor even that the surveys had been made. But the arguments of its agent prevailed over those of Penn and many of the inhabitants of that land took leases from the Society. This action brought the issue to a head, for Penn instituted ejectment proceedings against the lessees. The effect of this action was to bring the dispute between the Penns and the Society into the courts, for the Society's leases specified that it would defend its tenants from ejectment.[20]

Court dockets in those days were not so crowded as they now are, but life was somewhat more leisurely. The Society's title was not made clear in any fast court action. It required thirty-three years for a decision to be reached! The ejectment attempt was made time and again but always some delay would arise. It appeared that no definite answer would ever be reached, but finally in 1763 Lewis Johnston, the Society's agent, got the Penns to agree to a test case. It was to be heard in the April term of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He later reported to the Society:

> The Causes that had been putt off so many courts were by solemn Agreement of Partys to have been tryed last April term. We accordingly attended fully prepared for our defence; the Jury was called and eleven only

[20] *Ibid.*, TS 12/91, pp. 11, 12.

appearing, our Council moved to have a Juror taken out of the bystanders (a thing common in the Courts of these Colonys) the motion was opposed by the Council of the opposite Side, and the tryall postponed to next September term—one of the Jury went out of town the Night before the Tryal—These circumstances occasion some Conjections and give most People a good Opinion of our Cause.[21]

And although Mr. Johnston promised that "Every practicable Measure will be taken to prevent the like disappointment for the Future," the Society was disappointed for ten years more until, in 1773, its claim was finally upheld.

One obstacle which the Society felt obstructed the path to justice, was the fact that in Pennsylvania the judges were appointed by the Penns.[22] Not only were the judges personally prejudiced against the Society, but one of them withheld evidence from the court. Mrs. David Lloyd, widow of Dr. Coxe's former lawyer, had in her possession some letters from Dr. Coxe and his partners in the Pennsylvania purchase. Among these letters were some which verified the Society's claim that Dr. Coxe had sent settlers to his new lands. Mrs. Lloyd would not deliver the letters to the Society for fear they might be used to deprive her family of a 467-acre farm bought for taxes. But she did deliver several of them to John Kinsey, chief justice of Pennsylvania, and he kept them.[23] They never appeared as evidence in the early court sessions.

What convinced the Society that the Penn family realized that the Society had a valid claim occurred in 1744—about the time that the litigation started. Ferdinand John Paris, the Penns' agent in London, made a secret offer to buy the Society's claim for his clients. For the ten thousand acres which the Society claimed, Mr. Paris offered £300 sterling.[24] The negotiation was broken off quickly. The Society estimated the land to be worth £10,000.[25]

Whether or not the evidence points to an attempt on the part of the heirs of William Penn to deprive the Society of their just title is hard to say. They may have offered the £300 in 1744 in an attempt to save litigation costs. But that they controlled the

[21] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 152.
[22] *Ibid.*, pp. 157, 158.
[23] *Ibid.*, TS 12/91, p. 34.
[24] *Ibid.*, p. 35.
[25] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 145.

courts can hardly be denied. They bent the judiciary to their own will, just as the Society as a group of businessmen coming into an area into which they had never before set foot, claiming to own thousands of acres of land and leasing out that land. The Society had no deed to show, no record of survey, no other substantial proof of ownership except a slick-tongued agent who could convince the farmers that the Penns did not own their land. That the Society ever proved its title must be attributed to an all-pervading Justice. That its title was ever challenged, however, must be laid to the Society's own mismanagement. Not even in an era of thirty-year court cases should deeds be misplaced for forty years!

VI

The Society was plagued not only by the Coxes and the Penns and its own mismanagement but also by its own agents. Down to 1775 only two of its agents appear to have placed the Society's interest above their own, while the majority of them seem to have been dedicated solely to personal profit obtained through fraud. Once more a good deal of the irregularity may be blamed on the system: the poor book-keeping, the lack of direct communication between agent and home office, and seemingly intolerable laxity of standards even for that day. The leisurely pace at which business was done amazes us today. As late as 1761 the Society's agents sent home only one short letter annually.[26] This was characteristic of the times, of course, but it could be made to serve the interest of fraud.

There was little doubt in the Society's mind that it had been defrauded of its profits. In 1723, after it had been offered £12, 000, York money, for its whole interest in America, it wrote to Col. Morris that the amount

> is about ½ what it cost us 30 yrs since & were y^n^ very well informed by sev^ll^ who gave us undeniable reason's for it y^t^ before this time expired it would be above 3 times the value of the first purchase without knowing anything of Mines & Minerals W^t^ must y^e^ managem^t^ have been that after y^e^ Society has been at soe great Charge & contributed their Share to turn a Barren Wilderness into a fruit full Collony y^t^ they have thereby lessend y^e^ value of it.[27]

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 144.
[27] *Ibid.*, TS 12/4, pp. 7, 8.

But whether or not it questioned the honesty of its agents, it continued from first to last to choose men for that position who could not be trusted.

In 1692 Jeremiah Basse was appointed the Society's agent. It was this man who laid the foundations of the empire. It must be admitted that he performed some services which were vital to the Society's well-being. For instance, it was he who paid the quitrents on the land in Pennsylvania. It was he also who took up the governorship when Andrew Hamilton was removed in 1697. In 1699 he had 173,515 acres of land surveyed for the Society's benefit.[28] But Basse was in the real estate business himself and where his and the Society's interests overlapped, there the Society suffered.

There was organized in West Jersey in 1688 a Council of Proprietors. It was chosen by shareholders in the land of the province. Its purpose was to control the surveying of the land. A proprietor who wanted to survey some land had to obtain the Council's permission. Jeremiah Basse was a member of the Council solely because he was the Society's agent. But he used his membership to survey land wherever and whenever he pleased. In 1717, for instance, the Society was granted one hundred thousand acres in the Indian Town Purchase. But its surveyors found that Jeremiah Basse had already surveyed large sections of the land there—without the Council's permission.[29]

There was a second technique used by Basse to further his own real estate business. This method operated against the Society alone, however, rather than against the whole Council together. It consisted in selling the Society's land at very low prices and later dividing the profit with the purchaser. In Cohanzie he sold 22,280 acres to two friends.

S^{d} Land was taken up & Survey'd for the Society and just at the expiration of Jere: Bass's Agency a collusive bargain was made between him & Mess^{rs} Tatham & Jewel & by a Deed dated 25 Novem^{r}: 1699 he did convey the same to them & gave a Receipt on the back of the Deed for £2280:—tho' no Money was paid they being poor, He took a Bond in penalty of £4560:—to be paid after the rate of £10:—:— for every 100 acres they should sell & to reconvey what was not Sold.[30]

[28] *Ibid.*, TS 12/62, p. 9.
[29] *Ibid.*, TS 12/63, pp. 5, 6.
[30] *Ibid.*, TS 12/5, p. 19.

All told, Mr. Basse sold over 24,000 acres of the 46,000 which the Society owned in Cohanzie.

In 1692 when he had been appointed the Society's agent Basse had not been compelled to post a bond nor deliver security of any kind. In 1697, however, when he was appointed governor he had been asked, under the Crown's regulations, to give a bond. He protested that he could not "but looke uppon itt as a little to great a Suspition of my probity and zeale," especially considering the trust which the West Jersey Society had placed in him.[31] The will of the Crown prevailed, however, and Mr. Basse posted the security. It was in 1700 that the Society itself finally awakened to the laxity with which Basse had conducted its affairs: this despite its former trust in his "probity and zeale."[32]

VII

When Jeremiah Basse was removed as the Society's agent in 1700, Col. Andrew Hamilton was appointed in his place. Col. Hamilton was plagued by the riots which preceded the revocation of the governmental grant. But so far as the affairs of the Society went, he appears to have been most circumspect. Upon his death in 1703, the Society appointed Col. Lewis Morris to the agency. He was destined to remain in that position for thirty-three years.

Although Col. Morris remained long in the Society's service, his relationship with it was certainly not peaceful. Col. Morris was not a peace-loving man. He was violent, headstrong, and willful.[33] In fact, one receives the impression that the only reason the Society commissioned Col. Morris as its agent was the hope that he might buy its interest. In 1720 Mr. Richier, the Society's treasurer, wrote to Col. Morris:

I am really tyred out with this last 7 years Correspondence to soe very little purpose you know what the wise man says in holy writt; that hopes deferred makes the heart Sink & you very well know how many years our Expectations have been raised that either you or some of your ffriends would purchase all our Interest in wch proves a meer Amusem[34]

[31] *Archives of the State of New Jersey*, 1st Series, II, 153, 154.
[32] West Jersey Society Records, TS 12/57, p. 42.
[33] See Kemmerer, *Path to Freedom*, pp. 154-81.
[34] *West Jersey Society Records*, TS 12/4, p. 5.

But the Colonel was perfectly content to lead the Society on. He, like many a courted man, felt little inclined to honor his paramour. He knew that an intimation that either he or his friends might buy the Society's interest was sufficient to allay its suspicions for indifinite periods of time.

Apparently the first time that the Society doubted his loyalty was in the affair of Col. Coxe in 1718. Col. Coxe brought suit against the Society to stop all its actions in America. A committee of the Society immediately conferred with Col. Coxe, who went to England for the purpose. They found that the Society's differences with him could be resolved rather easily. The committee concluded that much of the Society's trouble with the Coxes had arisen from the personal animosity existent between Cols. Morris and Coxe.[35] The suspicion against Col. Morris vanished, however, when Col. Coxe finally showed his true colors. "He had a Multitude of Words, a loud voice & Endeavours by meer dint of Impudence to bear down every one he has a Dispute with," the Society wrote to their agent.[36] And Col. Morris, seeing his opportunity to return to the Society's good graces, filled a few barrels with samples of "oars" from the Society's property to be assayed in London. The cold glitter of silver, the warm glow of copper, or even the indifferent dullness of lead would have warmed the hearts of the Society's members. The assay officer had only disappointment for them, however, while Col. Morris, returned once more to the Society's embrace, went about his affairs at his usual pace in America.

From about 1720 on, the Society began to plague Col. Morris for a copy of his accounts. The Colonel, however, was not one to be rushed. It was not until 1735 that he ordered his books to be prepared for the Committee's inspection.[37] Even then he failed to deliver up the papers and it was only after his death that any significant number of them were obtained. In almost every letter to him the Society asked for a copy of the account books. Mr. Morris would not even reveal how much cash he had on hand.[38]

[35] *Ibid.*, p. 3.
[36] *Ibid.*, p. 5.
[37] *Ibid.*, TS 12/5, p. 9.
[38] *Ibid., passim.*

Finally, in exasperation, they commissioned an emigrant, William Allen, to copy Col. Morris' books upon his arrival in America.[39] Col. Morris was not at all disturbed. In his final accounting with the Society in 1736 there appeared the entry £0:14:18 for wages for Mr. Allen. The Society in despair noted that Col. Morris had never sent it Mr. Allen's copybook.[40]

Col. Morris was not neglectful solely of the Society's accounts; he neglected all of the duties they placed upon him. In 1725 the Society received an offer from Mr. Adolphus Phillips to buy all of its American lands. No one in London had a notion of the value of the property, so the Committee asked its agent to estimate the value of all of its holdings. Time and again the Society wrote to Col. Morris on this head, but it was not until seven years later that the report was sent to their client! When the report was finally made, though, it was in the Society's favor. As he submitted the report, the Society's property was worth £27,460.[41] Immediately the Society sought the advice of a second expert, James Alexander, and he reduced Col. Morris' estimate by £10,300.[42] The chief difference between the two reports centered in the fact that Col. Morris credited to the Society's account all lands to which it held legal title. Alexander, on the other hand, took cognizance of the fact that some of the Society's lands had been surveyed and sold by Col. Coxe, Jeremiah Basse, and others, and that for many tracts the Society held only a disputed title. In their estimates of other tracts the two men differed on the point of land values. Col. Morris, for instance, believed that in the tract at Cape May there was some good land left unsold. Mr. Alexander, however, disagreed, saying, "And my Opinion of their interest at Cape May is that whoever will now go and Survey what the Society have there would be but poorly paid for his labour if they made him an absolute Conveyance of all that they have there remaining."[43]

Col. Morris of course realized that in its present state much

[39] *Ibid.*, p. 7.
[40] *Ibid.*, p. 13.
[41] *Ibid.*, TS 12/1, p. 25 *ff.*
[42] *Ibid.*
[43] *Ibid.*, p. 22.

of the Society's land was worthless. In 1727 there was a humorous exchange between him and the Society on this point:

Q. What have the Society's lands produced from time to time?

A. "Nothing that I know of."

Q. "To what use are they now put."

A. "To none that I know of unless it be to feed and Shelter such wild Beasts as happen to come upon them and for the Indians to hunt in. They lye for Sale."

Q. "What is made of y^{e} disputable Lands."

A. "I do not know."

Q. "Who has the profit of them."

A. "Those that live upon and improve them or those that sell and dispose of them. I think Col: Cox doth the last when he can."[44]

Col. Coxe was not the only one, as Col. Morris well knew, who had the profit of "y^{e} disputable Lands." In 1711 Col. Morris himself had bought, under the Society's warrent, a tract of one hundred thousand acres in Hunterdon County. The Society never was informed by him that the land had been purchased. But 8105 acres went to James Alexander—perhaps because as surveyor-general he had to be bought off—and the remainder was apparently rented out to settlers. The Society, however, did not receive the rent moneys. In 1735 when it commissioned Richard Ashfield to discover why its rent receipts were so small, he could only report that there seemed to be a large amount of land in the possession of, and rented out by, Col. Morris.[45]

After about 1725, when Col. Morris had so long delayed sending the Society its books and an account of the money received by him, the Society began to place less trust in him. On May 10, 1727, the Society ordered Col. Morris to quit purchasing and selling land. In 1728 this order was restated. But Col. Morris was still selling land in 1736. Especially toward the end of his agency, when the Society began openly to question his actions, the Colonel "sold a great deal of Land to Palatines and others and had receiv'd Several Sums of Money . . . "[46] Such disobedi-

[44] *Ibid.*, TS 12/6, p. 1.
[45] *Ibid.*, TS 12/5, p. 12.
[46] *Ibid.*, p. 30.

ence of orders Col. Morris had the habit of explaining away rather casually. In 1727, for instance, when asked how much cash he had on hand, he replied that he could give no good account, "I having kept your Accounts in a sort of Wast Book or Journal as they occurred . . . "[47] The Society was enraged to find that its agent kept no better account of its affairs than what a journal might provide. The story varied, however, as the situation demanded, and when the Society called him to London, Col. Morris could not have his papers sent immediately because of their number.

It was in 1735, their patience evidently at an end, that the Society called Col. Morris to England to settle accounts. He was perfectly willing to settle up. After all, he had the Society at his mercy. Most of the money he had received on the Society's account he had retained. Its bonds in America were made out to him. The quitrents were due to him. When he presented his account in 1736, he reported that he had collected a total of £4440:2:10¾ during his agency. Of that amount he had sent the Society only £770:14:00! And according to his estimates the Society still owed him £130.[48] The Society, of course, could not agree to pay Col. Morris this amount. In the first place he had allowed himself more than double the commission usually paid to agents. He had also retained in his possession the Society's bonds. He absolutely refused to negotiate although the Society offered to allow their differences to be arbitrated. The final blow was dealt to the Society's pride when Col. Morris surreptitiously left England soon after he had presented his accounts, leaving only a letter which was delivered to the Society seven days after his departure. In order to make his triumph complete, he took leave on a ship which was sailing for a port in New England—three hundred miles out of his way![49]

The Society had no hold on Col. Morris, and the Colonel omitted no chance to profit at the Society's expense. Nine years later he was still collecting payments on the Society's bonds and leases.[50] The Society would have liked revenge, but its power at

[47] *Ibid.*, TS 12/6, p. 4.
[48] *Ibid.*, TS 12/5, pp. 12, 13.
[49] *Ibid.*, p. 20.
[50] *Ibid.*, p. 63.

court was waning. In 1738 Col. Morris was appointed governor of New Jersey and the Society, in a sour-grapes attitude, wrote that it did not oppose the appointment, "not knowing but that in honour he would favour our affairs . . . "[51] In a more truthful reply to Col. John Hamilton, who sought the Society's assistance in obtaining the appointment for himself, it was admitted that other interests had overridden all opposition made against Col. Morris' promotion.[52]

VIII

Once source of the trouble which the Society experienced in New Jersey was the abominable communications of the time. The mails were slow in crossing the sea. Sometimes they miscarried, being completely lost in a sunken ship or in a captured cargo. England was too far from America for direct control. Only through agents could any sort of direction be given to American affairs. The Society's refusal to require bond of its agents ran contrary to its interest. The agent had to be given a great deal of power in the conduct of the Society's affairs. He should not have been able to escape its hold altogether.

A second factor which continually plagued the Society was the wretched business methods of the period. The Society regretted the fact that it had misplaced the records having to do with its Pennsylvania lands, but little action of a remedial nature was taken for several years after this event. The Society depended upon its agents to keep proper records and to keep them in a proper manner. It did nothing to insure that the agent fulfilled this function.

The West Jersey Society was a victim of the times. But it was much more a victim of its own folly. The Society was an absentee landowner who was trying to sell its lands through the agency of intermediaries. It was an absentee landlord in the worst sense of that term, for the Society itself knew nothing at all of its possessions. It knew only that if the lands were held, their value would increase. This policy of the Society was directly opposed to that favored by the settlers in the colony. The agent, then, found himself between two forces. It should not be marvelled at

[51] *Ibid.*, p. 38.
[52] *Ibid.*, p. 40.

that he so often turned away from the Society's interest and toward that of his friends and neighbors. Jeremiah Basse and Col. Morris had to spend the rest of their lives among these people. They could ill afford to offend them. The Society, on the other hand, was two thousand miles away. It had no hold upon its agents, and, indeed, quite often had insufficient records to discover whether or not the agent was properly performing his duties. He had the possibility of never getting caught. That the agent ran the risk is not surprising. He had the times and the people and sometimes even the poor management of the Society itself upon his side.

Woodrow Wilson and the New Jersey Legislature

HENRY A. TURNER

FEW Presidents have had such varied and noteworthy interests in life and have made as many valuable contributions in such a variety of endeavors as did Woodrow Wilson. His presidency of Princeton and his literary works on educational topics have won for him acknowledgment as a leader in the educational world. He is known as a historian for *History of the American People* and *Division and Reunion.* Wilson, the sixth president of the American Political Science Association, is recognized as an outstanding political scientist for his *Congressional Government, The State,* and *Constitutional Government in the United States,* and his numerous essays on political topics. And because of his leadership of the nation during World War I, his advocacy of the League of Nations, and the domestic legislation enacted during his presidency, he is regarded as one of the greatest Presidents of the United States.

Wilson's life has been the subject of much research, but one phase which has not been sufficiently investigated and analyzed is the two-year period he served as governor of New Jersey. As it was well known that Wilson planned to utilize his gubernatorial position as a means of reaching the White House, most accounts of this period of his life have concentrated on presenting a historical survey of his political activities which were directed primarily toward winning the nomination and election to the presidency. This preoccupation with Wilson's presidential aspirations has resulted in a general neglect of his views regarding the proper

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role of the governor, his efforts as governor to add to the power and prestige of that office, and the effect of his experience as governor of New Jersey on his subsequent practices as President of the United States.

I

Leadership and control must be lodged somewhere; the whole art of statesmanship is the art of bringing the several parts of government into effective cooperation . . . [1]

No other governor has entered office with less practical political experience or better academic preparation than Woodrow Wilson. This was his first political office; and, prior to receiving the gubernatorial nomination, he had not been active in politics. But his lack of practical experience was more than compensated by three decades of studying, teaching, and writing about the dynamics of politics. During these years as a college student and as a professor of political science, Wilson had evolved a theory of executive leadership which he expounded in his college courses, public addresses, articles, and books. This theory, based largely on his studies of the lives of British and American statesmen and of the functioning of parliamentary government, differed considerably from the views of most of his American contemporaries.

The origins of Wilson's theory of executive leadership—or executive responsibility, as he sometimes referred to it—can be traced to his belief, developed early in life, that the British parliamentary system of government was superior to the American form of government.[2] Wilson's preference for the British system rested on his conviction that it had succeeded more satisfactorily than the American in meeting the fundamental problem of government: that is, to organize the government so that the executive would have the power necessary to perform the complex and myriad duties which must be performed and yet at the same time would be subject to popular control. "A democracy," Wilson explained,

[1]Woodrow Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States* (New York, 1908), p. 54.

[2]Wilson's preference for the British parliamentary system pervades many of his political essays and his books, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, cited above, and *Congressional Government: a Study in American Politics* (Boston, 1885), hereafter cited as Wilson, *Congressional Government*.

is peculiarly dependent upon its leaders. The real test of its excellence as a form of government is the training, the opportunities, the authority, the rewards which its constitutional arrangements afford those who seek to lead it faithfully and well . . . Its problem is to control its leaders and yet not hamper or humiliate them; to make them its servants and yet give them leave to be masters too . . . [3]

Wilson pointed out the basic difference between the American and British governments: the American was based on the separation of powers; the British on a fusion of executive and legislative power, with the cabinet—composed of leaders of the majority party in Parliament—serving simultaneously as leaders in the legislature and as heads of the executive departments. With the power thus concentrated, the British executive could exercise the desired leadership in political, administrative, and legislative matters; at the same time, it was possible for public opinion to hold the government responsible for its actions.

The American people, Wilson held, in adopting the separation of powers theory, had accepted two basic errors. The first was that the chief executive and his subordinates were "simply the agents of the law-making organ";[4] and the second was that a system of "checks and balances" was desirable in government in order that "no single part or organ" could become "a dominating force."[5] Wilson asserted, however, that "no government can be successfully conducted upon so mechanical a theory. Leadership and control must be lodged somewhere; the whole art of statesmanship is the art of bringing the several parts of government into effective cooperation . . . "[6]

From his studies Wilson came to the conclusion that the American chief executive should be a modified version of the British prime minister. The elected chief executive, Wilson asserted, had both the responsibility and the prerogative for taking an active part in the legislative process. As the sole representative of the

[3]Woodrow Wilson, "The Real Idea of a Democracy," *Problems in Modern Democracy* (Philadelphia, 1901), p. 59.

[4]Woodrow Wilson, "Administration" (lecture notes used in a three-year sequence course on administration taught by Wilson as a visiting professor at Johns Hopkins University, 1887-97), p. 22. These lecture notes are in the Woodrow Wilson Papers in the Library of Congress (hereafter cited as Wilson Papers).

[5]Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, p. 54.

[6]*Ibid.*

entire state or nation, he has the responsibility for translating their wishes into law; as the head of the administration, he should see that the needs of the administrative agencies are provided; and, as leader of his party, he must attempt to implement the party platform. Moreover, according to Wilson, the legislators should willingly accept the leadership of the executive. The legislature, he stated, should not attempt to "originate its own bills except in minor matters which seem to spring out of public opinion or out of the special circumstances of particular interests."[7] The legislature should actually consider the lawmaking function secondary to its "paramount and controlling duty of understanding, discussing, and directing administration."[8]

Wilson presented several plans for effecting on the national level of government his proposed change in the relationship of the executive and the legislature. In 1879, his senior year at Princeton, he published in the *International Review* an article entitled, "Cabinet Government in the United States," in which he advocated abolishing the separation of powers and adopting a modification of the British form of government, requiring the President to choose his cabinet from the members of the two houses of Congress.[9] Although Wilson was only twenty-two years old when he wrote this essay, the central theme—that there was need for strong executive leadership and that the executive should work with and lead the legislature—remained a fixed tenet in his political thought. Slightly over a decade later his proposals for achieving this aim took a different trend. He then suggested that the cabinet members chosen by the President be given seats in Congress.[10] Wilson expressed the opinion that the department heads if given positions in Congress would increase the influence

[7]*Ibid.*, p. 84. In this passage Wilson cited the British Parliament as the example which should be followed. He wrote: "Parliament is still, as it was originally intended to be, the grand assize, or session of the nation . . . It does not originate its own bills, except in minor matters which seem to spring out of public opinion or out of the special circumstances of particular interests, rather than out of the conduct of government."

[8]Wilson, *Congressional Government*, p. 305.

[9]Woodrow Wilson, "Cabinet Government in the United States," *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, ed. by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd (New York, 1925), I, 140. Hereafter cited as *Public Papers*.

[10]Woodrow Wilson, "Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet," *Public Papers*, I, 220.

of the executive, give unity to the government, and provide in the legislature a voice for the nation as a whole.[11]

Shortly after the turn of the century Wilson became aware of a less radical and perhaps more practical method for increasing the power of the executive branch of the government. At this time he began urging that the President might unite the executive and legislature by exercising to his utmost ability his threefold role of party-leader, national leader, and constitutional executive.[12] Wilson indicated that the President's power in exercising that leadership lay primarily in his position as leader of his party[13] and in his ability to appeal to public opinion. He stated that although the President was often not a national political leader at the time he received the nomination, he became upon his election the leader of his party and of the nation as well as the legal executive. The only way that he could avoid fulfilling his threefold role was "by incapacity and lack of personal force, because he is at once the choice of the party and of the nation."[14] As the "only national voice in affairs" the President should be the originator of policies and he should "use such personal force and influence as he may possess"[15] to secure the enactment of those policies.

[11]Woodrow Wilson, "Leaderless Government," *Public Papers*, I, 358-59. "I suggest," Wilson wrote, "the addition to Congress, which represents us severally, of a power, constituted how you will, which shall represent us collectively in the proposing of laws; which shall have the right as of course to press national motives and courses of action to a vote in Congress."

[12]Undoubtedly Theodore Roosevelt's administration helped Wilson to reach this conclusion. David Lawrence later recalled that Wilson told his students at Princeton that Theodore Roosevelt had "led Congress" and had not been "driven by Congress." David Lawrence, *The True Story of Woodrow Wilson* (New York, 1924), p. 39. Writing in 1908 Wilson acknowledged that the Constitution did not seem to make the President "a prime minister or the leader of the nation's counsels. Some Presidents are, therefore, and some are not." Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, p. 77.

[13]Wilson stated that because of the separation of powers there must be "an exterior organization" to bring the executive and legislature together. "That exterior organization is the political party." *Ibid.*, p. 207.

[14]*Ibid.*, p. 67.

[15]*Ibid.*, p. 68. Wilson explained, "The nation as a whole has chosen him, and is conscious that it has no other political spokesman . . . Let him once win the admiration and confidence of the country, and no other single force can withstand him, no combination of forces will easily overpower him." He added that if the President accurately represented the aims and desires of the people he could "dominate his party" by being the "spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country, by giving direction to opinion, by giving the country at once the information and statements of policy which will enable it to form its judgment alike of parties and of men."

Naturally Wilson was cognizant of the analogous organizational structure of the national and state governments and of the similarities found in presidential and gubernatorial offices. He pointed to the desirability of considering the position of governor as "a proper school" for the presidency. Wilson stated:

> If there can be found in the official system of the states a lower grade of service in which men may be advantageously drilled for Presidential functions so much the better. The States will have better governors, the Union better Presidents and there will have been supplied one of the most serious needs left unsupplied by the Constitution—the need for a proper school in which to rear administrators.[16]

Wilson's own career as governor proved him to be an able prophet. As will be seen in the following pages, he utilized his position as the chief executive of New Jersey to test his theory of executive responsibility and to "drill" himself for "Presidential functions."

Wilson's career as governor and his subsequent years as President cannot be satisfactorily analyzed or fully comprehended without a knowledge of the basic elements of this theory of executive leadership. He had developed his theory primarily to effect a change in the relationship of the executive and legislature on the national level of government, but as governor he was able to test this concept of government at the state level. That he was satisfied with this theory in practice is evidenced in the remark he made shortly before entering the White House: "My views about executive responsibility will be applied in the Presidency just as much as they were in the Governorship."[17]

II

> *The question of my nomination for the governorship of New Jersey . . . is the mere preliminary of a plan to nominate me in 1912 for the presidency.*[18]

The account of Wilson's election as governor of New Jersey has been told with varying details and interpretations by a number

[16]Wilson, *Congressional Government*, pp. 253-54.

[17]Quoted in Lawrence, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

[18]Wilson to David B. Jones, June 27, 1910, Ray Stannard Baker Papers, Library of Congress (hereafter cited as Baker Papers).

of authors[19] and need be repeated here only to illuminate the first application of his theory of executive leadership and to provide the proper perspective for his subsequent relationship with the New Jersey legislators.

Wilson's nomination and election to the governorship was due, not to popular demand, but to the political ambitions and strategy of three men—Wilson, James Smith, Jr., and George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly*.[20] Both Wilson and Harvey felt that a fortunate turn of events might secure for Wilson the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908.[21] After William Jennings Bryan won the 1908 Democratic nomination, Wilson and Harvey then planned for Wilson to use the governorship of New Jersey as a stepping-stone to the presidency. In 1910 Harvey induced the bosses of the Democratic party in New Jersey, headed by "Big Jim" Smith, to accept Wilson as their gubernatorial candidate.[22] Smith then, with the help of other Democratic bosses, was able to force Wilson's nomination for governor against the opposition of some of the machine men as well as the progressive and anti-machine elements of the Democratic party.[23]

Wilson apparently felt no compunction in accepting the nomination at the hands of the political bosses. Three years previously he had explained that state nominations were controlled by party "bosses and managers";[24] thus he believed that his only opportunity for public office would have to come from the Democratic machine. But he made it explicit that he would accept the nomination only if he would be under no obligation to any element within the Democratic party.[25] Having been accepted by the

[19]The most complete accounts are to be found in Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters* (Garden City, N.Y., 1927-39), III, 69-128; and Arthur S. Link, *Wilson; the Road to the White House* (Princeton, 1947), pp. 133-203.

[20]See George Harvey to Wilson, December 17, 1906, Wilson Papers.

[21]Wilson to Ellen A. Wilson, July 6, 1908, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 37.

[22]Edwin G. Conklin, "The Entrance of Wilson upon the Political Stage," in Irving S. Kull, ed., *New Jersey: a History* (New York, 1930-32), III, 1044-46; James Kerney, *The Political Education of Woodrow Wilson* (New York, 1926), pp. 13, 28.

[23]Conklin, *op. cit.*; Kerney, *op. cit.*, pp. 49, 52-54; Baker *op. cit.*, III, 141: Wilson stated, "It is true that the organization nominated me, but fortunately it was the people who elected me."

[24]Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, p. 190.

[25]William Inglis, "Helping to Make Wilson President," *Colliers*, October 7, 1916, p. 37; Kerney, *op. cit.*, pp. 56, 57.

bosses with that understanding, Wilson soon let it be understood that he would not be controlled by the party machine. As the campaign progressed, he pulled farther and farther away from the machine leaders and even reached the point of promising the people that if he were elected he would help rid them from control of the bosses.

During the campaign Wilson emphasized the fact that he considered himself to be the leader of the Democratic party. One of the first steps he took to assert that leadership was to draft a fifteen point platform[26] which contained among others the following significant points:[27] "a thorough administrative re-organization, in order to make the administration of the State's business at once as economical and as efficient as possible"; election reforms including the establishment of the direct primary; a corrupt practices act; strict regulation of "corporations, combinations, or trusts"; a workmen's compensation act; "the establishment of a public service commission with ample powers under explicit rules to regulate rates [and to] secure an adequate and suitable service"; and the establishment of an eight-hour-day law for all public works.

Wilson announced that if he were elected he would play an active part in securing the enactment of this platform. Acknowledging that those who held to a strict interpretation of the separation of powers theory might consider such action unconstitutional, he stated that he did not plan to be a "constitutional governor" if that meant he could not use all the power at his command to influence the legislature to enact the desired legisla-

[26]Wilson as President followed a similar practice and drafted the 1916 Democratic platform which he sent to the Democratic National Convention by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War. The convention adopted the platform with minor modifications. David F. Houston, *Eight Years with Wilson's Cabinet* (Garden City, N.Y., 1926), I, 191.

[27]Apparently Wilson drafted his platform with the aid of the 1910 Democrat platform of Pennsylvania. One folder in the Wilson Papers contains two sets of Wilson's shorthand notes together with two drafts entitled "Suggestions for platform resolutions, September, 1910" and a manuscript copy of the Democratic party platform of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania platform contained nine specific points that are similar to eight of the points in the platform drafted by Wilson. Wilson's platform clearly shows the influence of the progressive movement that was sweeping the country and of his background as a student of history and government as well as his reliance on the Pennsylvania platform.

tion. Instead of being a "constitutional governor," Wilson proposed to act the part of a "prime minister."[28]

After his election as governor, Wilson's first opportunity to apply his theory of executive leadership and to carry out his promise to remove the bosses from power came in the controversy over the choice by the state legislature of the United States Senator from New Jersey. The New Jersey preferential primary law provided that the state legislature was morally obligated to elect to the United States Senate the individual who won the preferential primary. As most of the New Jersey Democrats believed that their party had little chance of gaining control of the state legislature in the 1910 election, none of the leading Democrats had entered the primary as a candidate for United States Senator. James Martine, a politician of little political stature, had been prevailed upon to enter the Democratic primary, which he won. In the 1910 election, Wilson, in winning the governorship, swept into office a majority of the Democratic candidates for the state assembly, thus virtually insuring the electing by the legislature of a Democratic candidate for the Senate. Boss "Big Jim" Smith, who had previously served in the Senate, then announced that he was a senatorial candidate and that he expected the legislature to elect him.

Wilson first attempted to induce Smith to abandon his efforts to obtain the senatorial seat. When this failed, he apparently decided that his entire political future was at stake and began to oppose Smith vigorously. The election of Smith, Wilson evidently reasoned, would indicate that the legislature would subsequently follow the dictates of the party boss rather than the leadership of the newly-elected governor and would undoubtedly spell defeat for his legislative program, and possibly for his presidential aspirations.[29]

In the weeks before the state legislature was to convene Wilson worked diligently to obtain support for Martine. His main efforts were devoted to the utilization of what he considered to be the ultimate political power—public opinion. Every oppor-

[28]Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 134; William E. Sackett, *Modern Battles of Trenton* (Trenton, 1894-1914), II, 322.

[29]John M. Blum, *Joe Tumulty and the Wilson Era* (Boston, 1951), p. 26.

tunity was seized to present to the people the case for the selection of Martine. Numerous press releases were issued and addresses were delivered to groups throughout the state. In addition Wilson met with the Democratic members of the legislature singly and in groups to appeal to them personally for their support.[30] Immediately preceding the balloting by the legislature, Wilson increased his efforts. His secretary, Joseph Tumulty, relates that Wilson worked until four or five o'clock the morning the vote was to be taken, "keeping in close contact with our friends both by telephone and personal conferences."[31] On the second ballot, taken on January 25, 1911—eight days after Wilson took office as governor—the legislature elected Martine, and Wilson's first test of his theory of executive leadership had come to a successful conclusion.

III

I shall co-operate with the present legislature in carrying out every program that is judged to be for the common benefit. It is my duty as governor of the state and representative of all its people to be the leader of my party in the state . . . [32]

In his inaugural address Wilson made evident his determination to apply his theory of executive leadership by serving as a prime minister governor rather than a "constitutional governor." After outlining to the legislature the program he wished enacted, he remarked: "We are the servants of the people, of the whole people . . . I merely point out the present business of progressive and serviceable government, the next stage on the journey of duty . . . I look forward with genuine pleasure to the prospect of being your comrade upon it." He then informed the legislators that he would make "detailed recommendations" to them "from time to time" and "if necessary" the recommendations would be made "in the form of bills."[33]

Actually Wilson had already taken the first step in his well-constructed plan for securing the enactment of his legislative

[30] *Ibid.*

[31] Joseph P. Tumulty, *Woodrow Wilson As I Know Him* (Garden City, N.Y., 1921), pp. 67-68.

[32] New Jersey Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, p. 12.

[33] Wilson's inaugural address is published in the New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1911, pp. 58-68.

program. The day before his inauguration he had held a conference in a New York hotel to discuss the measures which should be given priority in the 1911 legislative session and the strategy to be followed in obtaining their enactment. Included in the conference were leaders of the Democratic party, newspapermen who he thought might lend him the support of their papers, and the most outstanding progressive Republican in New Jersey, George L. Record.[34]

This group agreed that Wilson and his supporters should concentrate all efforts on the passage of four bills: an employer's liability or workmen's compensation act, a measure providing for additional regulation of public utilities, a corrupt practices act, and an act providing for the direct primary and other election reforms.

Shortly after his inauguration, the first two of these bills — the corrupt practices act and the primary and election reform bill—were submitted to Wilson for his approval. We find him writing to Record who had drafted these proposals, "I have been handed copies of the bills you drew up and shall read them with the greatest attention. My hope will be to get them introduced and to get them out as Committee reports, if that is possible."[35] These bills and the other two, the workmen's compensation bill and the measure to regulate public utilities, were subsequently introduced. Wilson assigned to a former student, Elmer H. Geran, the task of introducing the primary and election reform measure.[36]

Wilson and his advisors agreed that the Geran bill would be used as a test of his strength in the New Jersey legislature.[37] Much of the opposition to his entire legislative program was focused on this bill, and the opposition was led by the political bosses who correctly believed that it was designed to divest them of their power.

[34]Ray Stannard Baker, "Memorandum of an Interview with George L. Record," MS. in Baker Papers. A list of those invited to the conference is in Wilson's personal diary which is in the Wilson Papers.

[35]This letter, written January 27, 1911, is quoted in full by Record in a memorandum written April 12, 1926, to Ray Stannard Baker. Baker Papers.

[36]Link, *op. cit.*, p. 245.

[37]George Record to Ray Stannard Baker, undated letter, Baker Papers.

Wilson was soon aware of the difficulties which must be overcome if the acts were to be adopted. He wrote to a friend:

> Things are getting intense and interesting again. The bills for which we are pledged and on whose passage the success and prestige of my administration as governor largely depend are ready for report to the legislature and the question is, Can we pass them? I think we can, and my spirits rise as the crisis approaches: it is like the senatorial contest all over again, —the same force arrayed against me; and no doubt the same sort of fight will enable me to win.[38]

"The same sort of fight" was conducted with some variations. As in the controversy over the selection of Martine to the United States Senate, Wilson relied primarily on a combination of the force of public opinion, his position as leader of the Democratic party, and personal persuasion. Public opinion proved to be his most effective source of power. From his student days at Princeton, Wilson had believed that government should be based on public opinion; and, more than that, he had studied the art of cultivating and shaping public opinion. It was not in vain that Wilson had spent hours developing his skill as a speaker and writer, for as governor of New Jersey his toil to perfect his qualities of leadership was well repaid. Wilson proved to be a novelty on the New Jersey political scene. When he found his drive for legislative reforms slowing down, he successfully appealed for public support.

Various examples of his ability to use public opinion in working with the legislature can be cited. One instance occurred shortly after the direct primary and election reform bill was introduced in the Assembly. Opposition forces in an effort to defeat the bill indicated that they planned to have the bill recalled from the Assembly Judiciary Committee which was controlled by Wilson supporters and to have it reassigned to the opposition-dominated Elections Committee. Wilson prevented this stratagem from being successful by issuing to the press a forceful statement in which he informed the citizenry of New Jersey that this move was sponsored by individuals who were afraid "to establish the direct rule of the people or who have

[38]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, March 5, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 138.

some private and selfish purpose to serve" in attempting to maintain the "secret methods of politics."[39]

From time to time Wilson issued other statements to the press, and he delivered numerous public addresses in his efforts to induce the legislators to pass his bills. "I have begun," he wrote early in March, "my speech making (this time at various dinners of boards of trade, which afford me a convenient platform) and am pouring shot into the enemy in a way which I hope reaches the heart of his defenses . . . I spoke at three dinners last week . . ."[40]

Wilson had earlier urged that the political party be used as the instrumentality to bridge the separation of powers. As the chief executive of New Jersey he insisted that his election as governor *ipso facto* made him the leader of the Democratic party and that the Democratic legislators should accept that leadership. As the Democrats in the Assembly outnumbered the Republicans forty-two to eighteen, Wilson was able to employ his role of party chief effectively when his bills were being considered by the Assembly. He won some support by simply appealing to the Democratic Assemblymen on the basis of party loyalty. Wilson's most dramatic and successful attempts to utilize his asserted position of party leader occurred early in March when he insisted on attending the legislative caucuses held by the Democratic Assemblymen. In the first caucus, held on March 6, Wilson spent over two hours discussing in detail the measures he wished enacted. A week later he attended a second caucus. As he was the first governor of New Jersey ever to attend a legislative caucus,[41] some of the Democratic Assemblymen challenged his right to attend. "What constitutional right has the Governor to interfere in legislation?" one legislator asked. Wilson replied by reading the following statement from the New Jersey constitution: "The governor shall communicate by message to the

[39]Quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 150.

[40]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, March 5, 1911, quoted in *ibid.*, p. 138.

[41]Dayton D. McKean, *Pressures on the Legislature of New Jersey* (New York, 1938), p. 136. As President of the United States, Wilson used the party caucus more extensively and effectively than any other of our national chief executives. William F. Willoughby, *Principles of Legislative Organization and Administration* (Washington, 1934), pp. 559-64.

legislature at the opening of each session, and at such times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient."[42]

Wilson's unprecedented attendance at these two conferences was possibly the most influential measure he took to secure the enactment of his legislative program. At these meetings the Democrats agreed to accept as party policy his four key proposals. The controversial primary and election reform bill encountered the most opposition, but twenty-seven of the thirty-eight legislators present at the second caucus agreed to support even this measure.[43] Evidently, however, his logical reasoning alone was insufficient to convince the legislators, for he informed them that if they refused to follow his leadership he would appeal over their heads to the court of last resort, public opinion. "You can decline to follow me," he stated, "but you cannot deprive me of power so long as I stand for what I believe to be the interests and legitimate demands of the people themselves."[44]

In spite of his lack of practical political experience, Wilson was cognizant of the importance of personal relations in the legislative process, and he worked assiduously cultivating the friendship of the lawmakers. Early in the 1911 legislative session he wrote of his plans to "draw various individuals into my office and have talks with them."[45] As the Republicans had a majority of twelve to nine in the Senate, he was concerned with developing a rapport with Republican as well as Democratic senators. In a letter written March 5, Wilson illustrates the importance he ascribed to establishing "natural and cordial relations" with the senators.

> The Senators gave me a dinner on Friday night (the customary thing, it seems) at the new Ritz-Carlton hotel, 46th. St. and Madison Avenue, and in the little speech I made them I established as natural and cordial relations as I knew how to suggest. . . . I am hoping for the best even with them, though from just which of them I am to get the necessary votes I do not yet know. There are so many 'personal equations' to bring into these

[42]Quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 141.
[43]Link, *op. cit.*, p. 255.
[44]Quoted in *Harper's Weekly*, March 25, 1911.
[45]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, March 5, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 138.

puzzling calculations that I do not know till the last moment how the 'sum' is going to work out.[46]

Tumulty later recalled that when the upper house was considering the bills Wilson sponsored, he invited Republican and Democratic senators alike to his office to discuss the merits and provisions of the measures. If a legislator indicated that he would vote against the administration's program, Wilson would announce that he would take his case to the people in the manner of a British prime minister. According to Tumulty, Wilson would say: " . . . if you obstruct the action I shall have to trouble you to go with me to your districts and discuss these matters with your constituents and tell them why you consider this bad legislation and why you resisted it."[47]

Although Wilson placed most of his reliance in working with the legislature on public opinion, his leadership of the Democratic party, and his personal relations with the lawmakers, he also gained support for his legislative program through his patronage power. Wilson found the task of selecting personnel for the numerous appointive positions one of his more arduous duties. As a student of government he had written at various times of the importance of well-qualified personnel,[48] but as a newcomer in New Jersey politics, he was handicapped by knowing little about the qualifications of those whom he might appoint. Largely for this reason, Wilson turned for suggestions regarding appointees to his secretary and others with knowledge

[46]*Ibid.*, pp. 138-39. For an account of a later dinner Wilson gave the senators, see Tumulty, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

[47]Tumulty, *op. cit.*, p. 77. Wilson believed that his efforts to establish cordial relations with the Senators were largely responsible for the unanimous vote of approval they gave all four measures which he sponsored. Wilson wrote: "I have no doubt that a good deal of the result was due to the personal relations I established with the men in the Senate, the Republican Senate which, it was feared at the outset, might be the stumbling block." Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, April 23, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 170. Others on the New Jersey political scene, however, accredited the enactment of Wilson's bills by the Senators to their fear that if they voted against his measures he would use this against them in the next election campaign. See undated letter, George L. Record to Ray Stannard Baker, Baker Papers.

[48]For example, Wilson wrote in 1885, "Every government is largely what the men are who constitute it." Wilson, *Congressional Government*, p. 292. Two years before his election as governor, he had written that patronage was one of the "illigitimate means" by which a chief executive could influence a legislature to follow his leadership. Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, p. 71.

of New Jersey politics.[49] A study of his gubernatorial personnel practices reveals that Wilson made appointments to the major positions only after he had personally determined the qualifications of the individuals selected.[50] He gave his secretary, however, considerable freedom in selecting persons for the positions which carried only nominal responsibilities.[51] Tumulty's chosen biographer relates that Tumulty, assisted by others, "distributed offices both to deserving progressives and to those whose support, whatever their convictions, was essential to Wilson's program."[52] Wilson and Tumulty were also aware of the value of well-timed appointments. The great majority of appointments—a total of ninety—were withheld until the last day of the legislative session.[53]

Wilson had originally intended to concentrate all efforts on these four acts—election reform, corrupt practices, public utilities regulation, and workmen's compensation—but he decided during the session of the legislature to throw his support behind two additional proposals. One of these provided for the reorganization of the state's educational system[54]; the other permitted the cities in New Jersey to adopt the commission form of government and the initiative, referendum, and the recall.[55] Once he had decided to back these bills, he threw himself into the fight for their adoption in characteristic fashion.

Wilson's first three and a half months in public office proved that his lifelong belief in his capacity for political leadership had

[49]Wilson once wrote: "The question of appointments drives me distracted, it is so nearly impossible to get true information or disinterested advice about persons—and so many persons are trying to impose upon me." Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, February 5, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 152.

[50]Henry A. Turner, "The Administrative Theory and Practice of Woodrow Wilson" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, 1950), pp. 190-94.

[51]R. S. Baker, memorandum of an interview with Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, November 3, 1927, MS. in Baker Papers; Kerney, *op. cit.*, pp. 116, 118.

[52]Blum, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

[53]New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1911, pp. 1284-89.

[54]See Wilson's message to the state Senate urging the passage of this measure. *Ibid.*, p. 769.

[55]In addition to those laws, the legislature also passed several other measures advocated by reformers, for example, laws regulating the labor of women and children, factory inspection laws, and food inspection and storage. *Acts of the 135th Legislature* (1911), Chapter 136, pp. 194-200; Chapter 210, p. 442; Chapter 327, pp. 698-99; Chapter 221, pp. 462-83; Chapter 189, pp. 349-53.

basis in fact and that his theory of executive leadership was completely sound. When the 1911 session of the New Jersey legislature adjourned on April 22, Wilson had succeeded in getting all of his far-reaching reform measures adopted. In strict honesty he could write:

> I got absolutely everything I strove for,—and more besides . . . Everyone, the papers included, are saying that none of it could have been done, if it had not been for my influence and tact and hold on the people. . . . The result was as complete a victory as has ever been won, I venture to say, in the history of the country.[56]

In playing his long-desired role of prime minister, Wilson had proved conclusively that the office of governor could be a position of real power. While it is undoubtedly true that Wilson's success was partially due to the fact that he became governor of New Jersey when the demand for reform had reached its climax, it was Wilson's resolute leadership that was the decisive element in his success. He was the leader who brought the various ideas, forces, and personages together to culminate the reforms that had been so long unsuccessfully advocated. Wilson explained his role:

> I wrote the platform, I had the measures formulated to my mind, I kept the pressure of opinion constantly on the legislature, and the programme was carried out to its last detail. . . . As a matter of fact, it is just a bit of natural history. I came to the office in the fulness of time, when opinion was ripe on all these matters, when both parties were committed to these reforms, and by merely standing fast, and by never losing sight of the business for an hour, but keeping up all sorts of (legitimate) pressure *all the time,* kept the mighty forces from being diverted or blocked at any point.[57]

In the New Jersey election of 1911 the Republican party regained control of the Assembly and retained their hold on the Senate. Wilson apparently believed that it would be impossible for him to play the role of a prime minister governor with both houses of the legislature controlled by the opposition party. Partly for this reason and partly because he was then campaigning for the nomination and election to the presidency, he made few ef-

[56]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, April 23, 1911, quoted in Baker *op. cit.,* III, 169-70.

[57]*Ibid.,* p. 170.

forts to obtain the enactment of additional reform measures. Instead, he concentrated his legislative efforts largely on urging that steps be taken to reform the administrative structure of the state; and by a liberal use of his veto power he focused considerable attention on protecting both the public purse and the measures passed the preceding year. His fifty-seven vetoes were in part responsible for the asperity which developed betwen Wilson and the legislators. At the end of the 1912 session Wilson expressed his contempt for its lack of constructive action by stating: "This has been a petty and barren legislature. It has done nothing worth mentioning except try to amend and mar the wonderful things we accomplished last year. Small men have ignorantly striven to put me in a hole by discrediting themselves."[58]

In the election of 1912, in which Wilson was elected president, the Democratic party won control of both branches of the New Jersey legislature. Once again Wilson made palpable his belief that the executive should be the dominant element in the government, and that as leader of the Democratic party he expected the legislators to back his policies. In his annual message to the legislature he enumerated a number of measures which he believed should be enacted, and even before the legislature convened he began getting drafts of bills to be presented to them. For example, before Christmas, 1912, he wrote Walter Hines Page: "I am going to urge upon our Legislature here in New Jersey in my annual message, legislation in favor of agricultural demonstration work. Could you put your hand on a suitable bill under which a beginning could be made, or could you have such a bill drawn up for me?"[59]

During the two months of 1913 while Wilson was yet serving as governor, he adopted much the same strategy in working with the legislature that he had used so successfully during his first year as governor, and while he was somewhat less successful, the legislature enacted several of his bills. Among the bills passed were seven separate measures which gave New Jersey more com-

[58]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, April 1, 1912, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 292.

[59]Wilson to Walter Hines Page, December 23, 1912, Baker Papers; Wilson to W. M. Daniels, January 21, 1913, *ibid.*; Henry Jones Ford to Wilson, January 9, 1913, Wilson Papers; James F. Fielder to Joseph Tumulty, December 21, 1912, *ibid.* These letters contain Wilson's requests that these men formulate drafts of bills.

prehensive control over trusts and big business than any other state had at that time.[60] Business regulation of this type had been promised by Wilson in the Democratic party platform of 1910.

Even after he went to Washington in 1913, Wilson continued his interest in the action of the New Jersey legislature. Shortly after his inauguration as President, he wrote his gubernatorial successor that he was "watching with deepest interest" the "business at Trenton." He added that if desirable he might return to New Jersey to "make at least one address to the people."[61]

Some of Wilson's biographers have expressed the view that the pattern of his governorship period was the same as that of the periods which preceded and followed it—when he was president of Princeton and President of the United States. It has been stated that in all three of Wilson's administrative positions, he had a period of initial achievement and outstanding success which was followed by bitter defeats. A study of his relationship with the legislature of New Jersey, however, shows this interpretation to be fallacious. True, Wilson's greatest legislative victories occurred during 1911—his first year as governor. But it is neither remarkable nor indicative of an unusual lack of success on Wilson's part that the Republican legislature of 1912 failed to follow the leadership of their Democratic governor. The number of Wilson's proposals which the 1913 legislature enacted leads one to believe that had Wilson not resigned as governor, it might have been as amenable to his wishes as the legislature of 1911. As it was, Wilson left Trenton for Washington before the end of the legislative session when most of the bills are usually passed. In any event, the total legislative achievements of his two years as governor mark him as one of the nation's most successful governors of his generation.

IV

Without the very best administrative organization the government of the State cannot be administered with entire integrity or with full and candid responsibility to the people, for unless it is efficient and responsible it is in constant danger of becoming corrupt.[62]

[60]Conklin, *op. cit.*, p. 1064. As noted above, he party platform Wilson had drafted in 1910 called for an anti-trust act and the strict regulation of corporations and the sale of their securities.

[61]Wilson to James F. Fielder, March 27, 1913, Wilson Papers.

[62]Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, pp. 12-13.

The extensive social legislation that was passed during Wilson's administration earned for him the reputation of being one of New Jersey's outstanding governors and it was instrumental in securing his election to the presidency of the United States. But it has had the effect of obscuring his efforts to get the legislature to adopt measures to improve the state's administrative system and his attempt to have a constitutional assembly called to draft a new constitution.

Wilson's interest in reforming the governmental structure of New Jersey stemmed both from a driving creative urge to revise and reorganize that which he believed was imperfectly organized[63] and from his particular knowledge of the pressing need to reorganize the government of the state.

A perusal of Wilson's literary works reveals his deep-seated belief in the need to reorganize the existing state governments. In 1889 he had pointed out that one of the fundamental defects in the government of the states was the lack of an integrated administrative system. Wilson had noted that the control of the state's administrative system, instead of being concentrated in the hands of the governor as he believed it should be, was diffused among various state officials. Some of these officials were elected and some were appointed by the governor, but few of them were responsible to him; for they were not "even his subordinates, except in formal rank and precedence."[64] Wilson had also criticized the organization of state governments because the system contributed directly to the development of political machines and bosses. He explained that the large number of elected officials made it comparatively easy for "political bosses and managers" to take control of the electoral process. The solution of this problem, Wilson announced, was to reorganize the government "along simpler lines."[65]

When Wilson became governor, the structure of the govern-

[63]Wilson's urge to reorganize and to draft new constitutions had manifested itself when he was a student at Davidson College, Princeton University, and the University of Virginia where he wrote new constitutions for the clubs he joined; and as president of Princeton he had attempted to reorganize the entire academic, social, and administrative structure of the University.

[64]Woodrow Wilson, *The State; Elements of Historical and Practical Politics* (Boston, 1889), p. 499.

[65]Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States,* pp. 190, 191.

ment was essentially the same as he had described it two decades earlier. He found a total of seventy-seven boards, commissions, institutions, bureaus, and executive departments performing administrative functions, with neither the governor nor any other official empowered to coordinate and direct their activities.[66] The governor was responsible for appointing most of the officials to those positions; but as many of them served for longer terms than he and as his powers of dismissal were limited, the appointive power was of little consequence. Moreover, a number of officials such as the state treasurer and state director of railroads and canals were appointed by the state legislature in joint session and not by the governor.[67] Faced with that situation, Wilson proposed a complete reorganization of the administrative structure of the state and the drafting of a new constitution.

From the time that Wilson accepted the nomination as governor, stating that he considered one of the main governmental problems to be "reorganization and economy in the administration,"[68] until he resigned to become President, he intermittently urged the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government. The importance that he attached to administrative reforms is seen in the wording of the first plank of his fifteen point campaign platform of 1910:

> A thorough administrative reorganization, in order to make the administration of the State's business at once as economical and as efficient as possible. This would involve the abolition of all unnecessary offices, boards, and commissions, a concentration of functions upon the model of best business organizations, and a careful coordination of the several parts of the public service.[69]

It has been noted that Wilson concentrated his efforts during his first year in office on securing the enactment of a number of

[66]A pencilled memorandum in the Wilson Papers lists seven executive departments, forty-seven boards and bureaus, ten state institutions, thirteen commissions. The *Manual of the Legislature* for 1913 lists over sixty titles of offices or boards whose positions were to be filled by appointment by the governor.

[67]*Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey,* 1913, p. 249.

[68]Henry J. Ford, *Woodrow Wilson, the Man and His Works: a Biographical Study* (New York, 1916), p. 125. In accepting the nomination for governor, Wilson stated: "I take the three great questions before us to be reorganization and economy in administration, the equalization of taxation, and the control of corporations."

[69]From one of Wilson's original drafts of the 1910 New Jersey Democratic platform, Wilson Papers.

political and social reform measures. In his second year as governor, however, he expended more effort toward securing administrative reforms in the government. Devoting most of his annual message to the legislature in 1912 to that subject, he stated:

> At the last session we united in effecting reforms obviously necessary and long desired, upon which opinion in the State had for many years been centered, but did not address ourselves at all to certain other large questions no less necessary to deal with, which public opinion has not definitely fixed upon, simply because of their complexity and of the fact that only those who view them from the inside can fully appreciate how vital they are to the integrity and serviceability of the State's government. I mean questions of efficiency and economy.[70]

Among his proposals was the suggestion that a commission be created to investigate and "take into consideration the whole question of simplifying and coordinating the administrative agencies of the State in order that they may be put upon the best possible basis of economy and efficiency."[71] In addition to providing valuable information concerning the most effective means for reorganizing the administrative agencies, the commission's report "would serve to concentrate public opinion upon one of the most vital matters of government, whether looked at from the point of view of purity or of serviceability, and with public criticism centered upon a particular scheme of reorganization satisfactory legislation could readily be obtained."[72]

Wilson made several suggestions for administrative reforms[73] to the Republican-controlled 1912 legislature, but he was largely unsuccessful in securing their adoption. The legislature did, however, follow his suggestion to create a commission to make recommendations for improving the administrative structure of the state. On April 1, 1912, the legislature, by a joint resolution, created "The Economy and Efficiency Commission of the State of New Jersey," but as the commission did not make its report

[70]Message to the state legislature, January 9, 1912. Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, p. 12.
[71]*Ibid.*, p. 14.
[72]*Ibid.*

[73]Among his other proposals were measures to change the method of drawing grand juries, the establishment of "a unified system and method of accounting and of public financial reports" for the state's municipalities, and "the extension and systematization of the powers of the State Board of Health." *Ibid.*, 1913, pp. 15, 17, 22, 590.

until February 18, 1913—just ten days before Wilson resigned to become President—none of its recommendations was carried out during his administration.[74]

In 1913, as in the preceding year, Wilson devoted most of his annual message to the legislature to the topic of administrative reforms. In reiterating many of his previous recommendations he stated:

> We have lagged far behind other States in these matters. We are wasting the public moneys and are not getting the results good business methods would get. This has not been by deliberation. Our administrative methods have been developed piecemeal and at haphazard; but they are none the less worthy of condemnation and reform on that account, and we shall not have proved ourselves faithful and disinterested public servants until we correct them.[76]

While Wilson indicated that most of his administrative measures could be secured by acts of the legislature, he felt that a new constitution would be of inestimable benefit in achieving permanent administrative reforms. He informed the legislature that the New Jersey constitution, adopted in 1844, needed "reconsideration in a score of parts, some of them of the first consequence";[76] and he urged the calling of a state constitutional convention which he hoped would draft a state constitution that would provide for a continuation of the co-operation of the governor and legislature as practiced during his first year as governor. In fact, he apparently hoped that New Jersey would set up a parliamentary type of government with the executive functioning as a prime minister.[77] Wilson stated: "The powers of corrupt control have an enormous and abiding advantage under our constitutional arrangements as they stand. We shall not be free

[74] *Ibid.*, pp. 422-23. It is probable that contemporary events, as well as early studies and previous experience, motivated Wilson's efforts to reorganize the administrative structure of New Jersey. The Democratic Party platform of Pennsylvania, for example, contained a plank which proposed administrative reforms; and Wilson's proposal for the creation of the New Jersey Commission on Economy and Efficiency may have been stimulated by Theodore Roosevelt's Keep Commission or Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency in the federal government.

[75] *Ibid.*, pp. 20, 21.

[76] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

[77] Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 173. Baker states that Wilson hoped to draft a constitution to set up a parliamentary type of government in New Jersey.

from them until we get a different system of representation and a different system of official responsibility."[78]

As the Democrats controlled both houses of the New Jersey legislature in 1913, it is possible that had Wilson not resigned the governorship he might have been successful in reorganizing the administrative system of the state. However, as he resigned to become President before the legislature had been in session for months, and as much of his thought at that time was devoted to national issues and problems, little was accomplished toward achieving his proposed administrative reforms.

V

. . . the governor's veto power—that contains real energy . . . [79]

In 1889 Wilson had written that the governor was neither the active originator of policy nor the effective head of the administration, and that the veto power was therefore the most potent power he possessed. When he became governor, however, he partially disproved his earlier statement, for he assumed a dominant role as head of the state and took the lead in formulating and securing the adoption of public policies. Nevertheless, he remained steadfast in his belief in the potency of the veto and he used this power vigorously, vetoing seventy of the bills passed by the legislature in 1911 and 1912.[80]

Wilson's veto messages are a valuable source of information regarding the manner in which he applied his concept of executive responsibility as governor of New Jersey. His vetoes indicate that he felt personally responsible to the people of the state and that he believed his opinion and judgment superior to the collective views of the legislators on issues ranging from economy in government and the proper scope of governmental action to the creation of new boards and commissions and the correct distribution of administrative functions. Apparently Wilson believed that because of his years of training as a political scientist he was especially qualified to judge the merit of such legislation, and

[78]Assembly *Minutes*, 1913, p. 21.

[79]Wilson, *The State*, p. 497.

[80]The legislature, however, could override the governor's veto by a simple majority vote. New Jersey State Constitution, Article 5, Section 7.

that as governor he was obligated—in keeping with his theory of executive responsibility—to overrule the legislature on any occasion when in his opinion their decision was unwise.[81]

As has been noted, Wilson announced in accepting the nomination that he believed the need for "economy in administration" to be one of the three great problems facing the state.[82] More than any other documents of the governorship period, Wilson's numerous veto messages show his determination to keep governmental expenditures to a minimum. At times his interest in economy led him to veto bills simply because he believed that too much money was being spent. For example, in vetoing the bill to defray the operating expenses of the 1912 legislature, Wilson wrote that he was returning it without his approval even though he did not have "the data at hand for determining just wherein its evident extravagance lies." In this instance Wilson rebuked the legislature for the increases in its operating expenses and stated that, "I am convinced that there can be no justification for this great increase, but I am unable to pick out the items which could be omitted without embarrassing the Legislature in regard to the actual work of the session, and, therefore, I have no choice but to return the bill as a whole, without my approval, in the hope that it may be reconsidered and the unnecessary items cut out by the Houses themselves, upon a basis which will reduce the expenditure to the real exigencies of business."[83]

In his interest in keeping the costs of the government to a minimum Wilson vetoed numerous bills creating new positions. Typical statements which he made when he returned measures creating new positions are: "This is a bill which creates additional officers in certain boroughs of the State, and so imposes an additional burden of taxation, which is not justified by any

[81]Wilson evidently requested others at times to analyze bills and to recommend to him whether he should sign or veto them. For example, on March 28, 1912, he wrote Winthrop M. Daniels thanking him for his suggestions regarding a bill. Wilson Papers. Kerney and Conklin both state that Judge William P. Martin was given the task of analyzing several of the measures that Wilson vetoed in 1912 and of writing the veto messages. While that is undoubtedly correct, most of the veto messages have a distinctive Wilsonian touch. Kerney, *op. cit.*, p. 203; Conklin, *op. cit.*, p. 1057.

[82]Ford, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

[83]Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, pp. 1480-81.

circumstances that have been pointed out to me";[84] and "This bill is one of the many bills which create an additional office . . . and so increases the burden of taxation without any clear or sufficient justification."[85]

Wilson was equally adamant in his stand against salary increases. Regarding one measure he stated that

> . . . I feel that it is not improper for me to call the attention of the Legislature to the very numerous increases of salary which have been proposed during this session, either in the case of officials of the State itself, or in the case of officials of localities. Extravagance becomes so easy when indulged in item by item that I feel justified in urging my objections to a bill like this very earnestly and very seriously.[86]

In his veto messages Wilson occasionally had the opportunity to state his views regarding governmental regulation of business enterprises. For example, he vetoed one measure which provided for "the licensing and regulation of pool and billiard rooms." The bill, he stated,

> is no doubt in the interest of public order and morality, but to give the governing authorities of towns the right to regulate prices to be charged by the promoters or keepers of such places for the amusement they offer, seems to me to be entering upon a field of public regulation which is without definable limit, and a questionable invasion of private right.[87]

The veto power also gave Wilson the opportunity to state certain of his views concerning independent administrative boards and commissions. He went on record against the creation of further independent agencies by informing the legislature, in professorial fashion, that "it is generally felt by students of the political organization of the State that the number of commissions is already excessive and that the better source of legislation would be retrenchment and the consolidation of the various commissions now dealing in separate places with practically the same subject matter."[88] On another occasion he announced his belief that the executive and not the legislature should have the responsibility for appointing the members of the administrative

[84] *Ibid.*, p. 1480.
[85] New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1912, p. 1007.
[86] Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, pp. 1288-89.
[87] *Ibid.*, p. 1289.
[88] New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1911, pp. 796-97.

agencies, for if the legislature appointed those officials it would "place the responsibility for the administration of the laws . . . where it cannot be traced or made obvious."[89]

In several of Wilson's veto messages he expressed his concern regarding the distribution of administrative functions between the state and local units of givernment. Wilson let it be known that he believed that certain subjects required uniformity of treatment and should be dealt with on a state-wide basis. Thus in vetoing one bill he stated: "A very careful consideration of this bill convinces me that it is based upon a most unsafe and unscientific principle. The question of sewage affects whole regions of the State. It cannot be dealt with community by community . . . "[90] Another measure was vetoed because it gave "unprecedented powers to boards of freeholders in respect of establishing systems of county roads . . . "[91]

On the other hand, Wilson vetoed measures on the grounds that the legislature was attempting to regulate matters which should have been left to the discretion of the local authorities. A typical statement found in Wilson's veto messages of this type reads: "The bill deprives the proper responsible officers of the city of the power to determine whether or not the expenditure provided for is within the resources of the taxpayers or is a proper measure of local administration."[92]

On several occasions, especially in 1912, Wilson evidenced a lack of patience and could not resist the temptation to lecture the legislature in words hardly conducive to amiable relations. In vetoing a bill to redistrict the state, he said that "the districts are arbitrary and even whimsical."[93] A measure relating to municipal government had "the distinction of conforming with none of the best considered ideas regarding the reformation of our city government."[94] Other bills were referred to as "dangerous and objectionable,"[95] "clearly unreasonable,"[96] "somewhat

[89]*Ibid.*, 1912, p. 1005.
[90]Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, p. 1290.
[91]*Ibid.*, pp. 1287-88.
[92]*Ibid.*, 1911, p. 603. For similar messages see *ibid.*, 1912, pp. 1474-77.
[93]New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1912, p. 1008.
[94]Assembly *Minutes*, 1912, p. 1469. For similar statements see *ibid.*, p. 1010.
[95]*Ibid.*, p. 1287.
[96]*Ibid.*, p. 1289.

loosely drawn . . . and of doubtful interpretation,"[97] or productive of "scandalous consequences."[98]

While his veto messages were often not judiciously worded, the veto power proved to be one of Wilson's most potent weapons in his battle for the type of government he felt was desirable. Through his vetoes he was executing the powers of his office as he believed they should be exercised. As governor, he viewed himslf to be the leader of his party and the representative of all the people of the state; it was his duty, therefore, to use his powers to his utmost ability to effect the will of the people.

VI

Undoubtedly Wilson owed part of his success as governor to his years as a student of political science. But in some respects his academic background was a handicap; for as his messages to the legislature show only too clearly, Wilson was a professor in politics. It is true that most of his training had been in the legalistic and theoretical aspects of political science, but he well understood the more practical side—the methods of securing and utilizing political power. What the practical politicians had to learn from experience, Wilson had learned from analyzing the careers of some of the most successful statesmen and politicians in the history of the English-speaking race.

Since his early youth Wilson had read and written of the lives of the political leaders in whose footsteps he wished to tread—Edmund Burke, William Pitt, John Bright, and William Gladstone. As governor he sought to give the people the responsible leadership that he believed these British leaders had given the English people. He was not content to perform his duties as a typical American governor, as a mere figurehead having no real power; but he assumed the role of prime minister and sought to serve as a political leader responsible to the people[99] as well as to his party.

[97] *Ibid.*, p. 1468.

[98] New Jersey Senate *Journal*, 1912, p. 1005.

[99] Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, January 22, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit.*, III, 135. Writing of his gubernatorial inaugural Wilson said: "All sorts and conditions of people came, men, women, and children, and I felt very close to all of them, and very much touched by the thought that I was their representative and spokesman, and in a very real sense their help and hope, after year upon year of selfish machine domination when nothing at all had been done for them that could possibly be withheld!"

Wilson's two years as governor had an important bearing on his subsequent career as President. As the chief executive of New Jersey, he had an opportunity to test his theory of executive leadership and to practice the art and techniques of "practical politics."[100] In this position he felt he was "in training for almost anything that might come to me by way of public tasks."[101] The experiences of those years increased his confidence in his qualifications for political leadership and strengthened his belief in the validity of his theory. Shortly before his inauguration as President, Wilson forecast the role he planned to play as the nation's chief executive by reiterating his long-held conviction that the President must be a "prime minister, as much concerned with the guidance of legislation as with the just and orderly execution of law, and he is the spokesman of the nation in everything . . ."[102]

As Wilson had planned, he served only two years of his three-year term as governor, resigning February 28, 1913, to accept that greatest "public task" for which he had been in training—the presidency of the United States. Measured by any standard he made a notable record as governor, but considering that this was his first experience in politics—that he had spent the preceding years in the sequestered life of a scholar and university administrator—his record at Trenton is little short of phenomenal. Far from performing his duties as a neophyte, he conducted the affairs of the governor's office with the adroitness of a veteran practitioner. He elevated the constitutionally weak position of governor to a dominant place in the government structure, and he led the legislative body along a path of social reform which was novel in the history of the state and noteworthy in the entire nation.

[100]A few months after taking office, he told an audience that he supposed "the work I am now in would be called practical politics." *Kansas City Star*, May 5, 1911.

[101]Wilson to Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, April 23, 1911, quoted in Baker, *op. cit., III*, 171.

[102]Letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, February 5, 1913; quoted in 53 *Cong. Rec.*, 12620 (August 15, 1916).

SMALL & SUNDRY

More Iron Mines (1865)

In a recent issue we printed an excerpt from the *American Exchange and Review* concerning New Jersey iron mines. A subsequent number (November, 1865) of that publication contained some further notes on the subject:

"In our previous issue, we gave a condensed statement of a considerable proportion of the iron workings in Morris, Sussex and Passaic counties, New Jersey. As an addendum to the same, we now print the annexed account by a newspaper correspondent of an old and noted iron working property:

"Cross the State line, about half a mile north of Ringwood, and five miles east of the Ramapo valley, we entered the tract of the Sterling Mountain Railway and Mining Company. This is one of the most extensive, valuable and celebrated mineral properties on this continent, having been owned by the Townsend family or their relatives for nearly two centuries. Stretching from north to south for fourteen miles, it contains 22,500 acres of mineral and wood lands, which are traversed by sixteen veins of iron ore, each varying from two and a half to fifteen feet in thickness, and having an aggregate thickness of over 120 feet. Aside from these, Sterling hill, which rises to the height of 300 feet, consists almost exclusively of a deposit of ore of the richest quality. In only one of these veins has sulphur been discovered. The average yield of metal is over 50 per cent, and in some instances it has been as high as 70, which is within two per cent of the highest possible result.

"Everybody knows that the Sterling works have been in operation as far back as the Revolution, the great chain which stretched across the Hudson at West Point, having been made there. This property remained in the Townsend family until the spring of 1864, when it was purchased by a new interest, chiefly Pennsylvanians, who organized themselves into a stock concern, known as the Sterling Mountain Railway and Mining Company. Immediately afterward they set about building a railroad, to connect with the Erie at a point about one mile above the village of Ramapo; railroad men term it the 'Y.' This road, eight miles long, is nearly complete, and will probably be opened by the 1st of October. It is built in the most substantial manner. The gauge is similar to that of the Erie, and locomotive power will be used in working it. The highest grade is 150 feet to the mile, favoring the direction of the heavy freight. At one point, known as the 'Sinkhole,' great difficulty was experienced in grading; and for weeks the earth dumped in disappeared, to rise up elsewhere. By the use of large quantities of brush, it is believed this difficulty has at length been overcome. The road terminates at Sterling hill, under a breast of ore hundreds of feet high,

where it can be taken out in open day, at an expense of not over fifty cents per ton.

"At the time of sale, the works consisted of two charcoal blast furnaces, driven by water; one at Sterling and the other at Southfield, each capable of turning out fifty tons of metal per week. The former was blown out last March, and has since been converted into a hot-blast anthracite furnace, to be driven by steam, for which purpose a new engine of 150 horse-power has just been put up. All the works, excepting the outside stack of the furnace, have since been rebuilt in the most substantial manner. In a few weeks it is expected they will be relighted. It is not designed to make any alteration in the furnace at Southfield for the present, there being still abundance of wood there for making charcoal. But around Sterling, for miles, there is scarcely a stick as thick as a man's arm, but has been scraped off and consumed in the insatiable maw of the furnace.

"Mr. Charles T. Ford, has been superintendent of these works for many years. The number of persons now employed in mining and repairing is about sixty; at Southfield, seventy-five more are engaged in making charcoal or attending the furnace. Last year the entire force at work on the property, exclusive of railroad laborers, was between 175 and 200—a number that will probably be exceeded before many months.

"The design of the present proprietors is not only to make pig iron on their own premises, but to export large quantities of ore to Pennsylvania, shipping it to Piermont and thence by water to Philadelphia.

"The quantity of pig iron made in 1864, at the two furnaces, was a little over 3,500 tons.

"The physical formation of the country around Sterling differs from the mineral region in the same mountain system as it traverses New Jersey. Instead of the long, lateral ranges, separated by narrow valleys, we have the utmost irregularity in their position and trend of the hills; the hanging wall of the principal mine appears to have been carried away as if by a glacier—the exposed surface of the ore being grooved in places.

"Mr. Ford says he has known two or three veins worked to the bottom, so that the walls closed completely in on every side. This is the first instance in which I have heard any practical man declare he had witnessed this phenomenon. One or two others had heard of such, but in no case had it come under their personal notice. In some cases the bed had become too thin to be profitably worked at great depths. Still, the general belief is that lower down the vein widens again, and finally loses itself in a vast deposit from which spirts have been sent in various directions. Mr. Ford's views as to the formation of these mines are of a different character."

ANTIQUER'S ATTIC

MARGARET E. WHITE

HAVE you gowns and accessories stored away, that belonged to your grandmother, or even your great-grandmother? If so, we hope that you have kept a record of when the gown was made and worn, and by whom. The social customs of an era, or the events in history that dictate fashion whims at any given moment, are as delightful to trace as are the details of an Empire or Edwardian gown. These details and what caused them are here ably discussed by Robert Riggs Kerr who studied costume design and fashion illustration at the Art Institute of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kerr, who is now librarian at the Newark Museum, is a Phi Beta Kappa of Hunter College and received his master's degree at Columbia University.

COSTUMES WITH NEW JERSEY INTEREST

THE art of costume design has frequently been an anonymous one in ages past. Only in the last hundred years have the names of fashion designers become household words, due to improved communications. It is not surprising, then, that many of the costumes discussed below are more notable for their wearers than for their makers. They interest us as well, of course, for the pageant of changing fashion which they help to trace, and for their relation to associated arts and crafts.

One of the earliest in the collection of American costumes at the Newark Museum is also one of the simplest. It is a sack or jacket of white homespun linen, designed more for utility than for style; it came from the Demarest (or des Marest) family, who settled in Bergen County, New Jersey, in the 1670's. The jacket has back, sleeves, and front yoke cut in one piece, and has no fastening. It is typical of the everyday garments made and worn by housewives of English and Dutch descent while doing housework, or working in the fields. This type of garment, worn with a dark petticoat of wool or linsey-woolsey, a white cap, and possibly an apron of white homespun, was used throughout the eighteenth century. The Museum owns a blue-and-white coverlet woven about 1825 by a Mrs. Demarest of English Neighborhood (Bergen County), as well as a "Friendship Medley" quilt, made in 1876, which features the name of Demarest. It is possible that all three of these objects, though different in date, have come down from the same family.

More decorative than the sack, although still utilitarian, were the *banyans* or dressing gowns of calico worn by Judge David D. Crane and his wife, Martha Banks Crane. They were married November 30, 1782, and lived at the southeast corner of Market and Mulberry streets in Newark. The fabrics used in these Orient-inspired garments were probably printed in England. Both gowns have contrasting linings, and the Judge's is reversible, although his wife's is not. Mrs. Crane's banyan buttons down the front, has cuffs, and the back fullness is arranged by means of a drawstring on the under side. Another Mrs. Crane, whose husband, Nehemiah, was a volunteer fireman in Newark's first fire brigade in 1799, owned a grey silk hood so capacious that it must have been worn over the towering hair styles fashionable in the late eighteenth century.

The revolt against elaborate dress which followed the French Revolution is exemplified in an evening gown worn by Julia Johnson — daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Johnson of Newark—who was married to Hugh Kennedy Toler on October 25, 1800. The frock of white embroidered mull over a slip of rose satin has the high-waisted Directoire look derived from classical statues. The brief bodice has linen drawstrings at the neck, to adjust the fullness; similar tapes are used in the hems of the short puffed sleeves for the same purpose, and both neck and sleeves are edged with a double ruffle of lace. Dresses made in this fashion were said to be made *a l'enfant,* because of their similarity in construction to baby dresses. With this frock were worn narrow heel-less white satin slippers, and Julia carried a white satin reticule or hand bag on which was embroidered the verse, "Accept this trifle though not worth your care, But for the wearer's sake this trifle wear."

By 1814, when Newarkers Nancy Camp and Colonel Isaac Baldwin were married, the silhouette of women's fashions, while still predominantly vertical, showed greater fullness, and the gowns themselves were often made of richer, stiffer fabrics. Such a gown is a day or walking dress of golden brown satin, believed to have been in Mrs. Baldwin's trousseau. Cut with a rather high waist, this dress has very long modified leg-o'-mutton sleeves, and a gored skirt smooth in front and over the hips. The fullness in back is achieved with flat deep pleats, and the high-standing flaring collar has an inner ruffle of white linen. A similar gown appears in Goya's portrait of Dona Teresa Sureda in the National Gallery in Washington. The Newark Museum owns a portrait of Nancy's older sister, Sally Howell Camp, painted about 1815, when Sally was twenty-four or twenty-five. And portraits of Nancy and Isaac Baldwin, painted at about the same time, are owned by Mrs. Lathrop E. Baldwin, of South Orange. Isaac Baldwin was a jewelry manufacturer who became Newark's mayor in 1845. He lived at 399 Broad Street, on property now occupied by the city hall and the post office.

Another pretty dress is thought to have been made by its wearer in 1821 or 1822. Elizabeth Carter, born in 1806, was the daughter of Phoebe (Johnson) and Caleb Carter, who lived in Newark. Elizabeth's dress is a white muslin day dress with a high waist and long tight sleeves puffed at the shoulders. At the wrist is a band of embroidery, and the hem has a deep band of the same embroidery, edged with scallops. Caleb Carter was justice of the peace, with an office at 369 Broad Street, in 1835-36. Elizabeth, the Carters' first child, never married and died in 1887. A somewhat similar dress, worn in 1824 by Elizabeth Lawrence of Burlington at a ball given in honor of General Lafayette, is in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society.

As the French and American revolutions receded backward into history, the age of classical simplicity gave way, in the 1830's, to the Romantic Era. Fashions in America were influenced more by England than by France, just as the Romantic poets—especially Byron—influenced the attitudes of the times. Sickliness became something of an ideal; the world of fashion was filled with interestingly pale faces and drooping figures. The costumes of that era reflected, in their full-skirted simplicity, the prevailing preoccupation with declining health, and pointed up the slenderness of the figure within and the belladonna-dilated eyes glowing above. Fortunately, *malaise* as an accessory of costume faded away, only to be replaced with the excesses of the Age of Sentiment, the age of Victoria. The full though graceful skirts of the Byronic epoch literally mushroomed over the many petticoats worn to bell out the skirts. One of these petticoats was frequently a crinoline, made of heavy padded horsechair. In the 1850's, the crinoline was replaced by a construction of steel wire hoops, covered with tapes and held together by more tapes stretching from the waist to the floor, and hoops growing ever larger as they approached the hemline.

These flexible steel cages made of woman a veritable island of morality and propriety, secure in her knowledge of herself as a goddess unapproachable. So extreme did the crinolines—as they were still called—become that in 1857 the *Tribune Almanac* printed a pathetic poem, called "The Parting":

Kitty! I'd press you to my heart,
But all such pressure you decry!
There's too much cotton,
whalebone, lace
'Tween you and I.

I'll only mess the drygoods up,
And make you blubber, pout
and frown.
Besides, I might, oh sad mischance,
Break whalebone down!

Farewell, I'll hope when next
we meet —
And MEET we may if
fashions change —
At least, that we may come within
Good talking range!

A dress typical of the period was worn by Mrs. Peter Ballantine at the wedding of her youngest son, Robert, early in December, 1857. Made of brown satin, the full-skirted gown is trimmed with brown lace and jet beads, heralding, in its color combination, the taste for brown architecture and decoration, as well as in costume, which was to become so prevalent a decade or so later. Another dress typifying the age of brown was bought at Maison C. Day, New York, for a European trip in 1865, by Mrs. Charles Jackson Martin of Llewellyn Park. Made of brown-and-white striped taffeta, this gown has a separate overskirt trimmed with brown corded silk and brown fringe. It is now in the New Jersey Historical Society. Robert Ballantine, who married Anne Elizabeth Brown, later built a house at 37 Washington Street, Newark, on property earlier owned by William Sayre Faitoute.

Before Mr. Faitoute sold his property to Robert Ballantine, however, his home was the scene of a reception following the wedding, in Trinity Church, of his daughter Ella to Samuel S. Keene, in October of 1869. Ella Faitoute's bridal gown is an evening dress of white satin with a trained skirt. The diminution of the crinoline is evident in the concentration in back of the skirt's fullness, a concentration emphasized by a large bow of the satin. The bodice is trimmed with satin, and a frill of *point de gaze* surrounds the neckline. With it, the bride wore a veil of rose point lace.

Eleven years later, in 1880, another Newark wedding—that of Ida Quinby and Wallace McIlvaine Scudder—provides us with an example of the triumph of the bustle over the crinoline. Gone is the wide bell skirt of the 50's and early 60's; in its place we have a tubular skirt, rigid in appearance, serving as a foundation for a profusion of looped, crossed and fringed draperies, held in place by heavy cords ornamented with tassels, all in the style of the elaborate window treatments fashionable at the time. This gown, with its loops of satin, its embroidery, cords, applique, and back interest, is typical of the period.

Ready-made dresses and cloaks began to appear in stores in the 1870's, and dressmakers' labels also came into use during that decade. Mrs. Scudder's dress, just described, bears the label of John C. Wirtz, Jr., Robes, 25 East 20th Street, New York City. Another dress from the Newark Museum collection was made by Mrs. E. H. Woodruff, a dressmaker of Morristown. It is an afternoon dress of black lace over black satin, made about 1883, when lace was extensively used for formal wear.

In 1892, L. Bamberger and Company opened its doors, and in that year Miss Clara Mabel Dill (daughter of Dr. Daniel Montford Dill of Newark) purchased there a navy blue velvet suit with a gored circular skirt and a knee-length jacket in military style with a standing collar. Another Newark lady had a brocaded faille dinner dress, made

by Worth of Paris in the same year. The Museum owns several other Worth gowns from the Mauve Decade. C. Willett Cunnington, in his book *English Women's Clothing in the Nineteenth Century* (1948), reports that Worth's charges for ordinary silk evening dresses ranged between £50 and £70. The New Jersey Historical Society owns two dresses of that decade worn by Miss Alice B. Ballantine, who later became Mrs. Henry Young, Sr. One is a silk ball gown with laced sleeves and trimming of white and pink beads; the other is a lawn dress of white and pink lace and net, adorned with tassels.

Two other gowns of the Gay Nineties were made by "Mme. Drees, Robes et Manteaux, 51 Fulton Street, Newark." Mme. Drees—who died in 1944—is represented in the Newark Museum by an evening dress of ivory chiffon, moire, and lace, combining the most popular fabrics of the 1894-95 season. Newark's most fashionable dressmaker for many years, Mme. Drees is further represented by an evening gown of opalescent geranium-figured taffeta, made about 1898. During the same period, an importer in Newark sold a yellow straw hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers, as well as a crown-shaped evening headdress of lace, both now in the Museum's collection.

Costume is very much a part of everyday life, and as such must surely be of interest to those who concern themselves with the past. It is hoped that these brief descriptions of costumes with New Jersey association will help to recreate in the reader's mind one facet of New Jersey's past.—Robert Riggs Kerr, Newark Museum.

EARLY COSTUME: Day or round dress of embroidered muslin. It is said that Elizabeth Carter, as a girl of fifteen or sixteen, made the dress about 1821-22 and wore it to school in Newark. *Newark Museum photo.*

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

ALEXANDER J. WALL, JR.

WITH Christmas having come and gone and a more normal routine once more established, it is interesting to reflect for a moment on the changes which have taken place in the observing of this holiday season through the years. In the English tradition, the Christmas street caroleers and the burning of the Yule log have disappeared; the Dutch St. Nicholas has become an elfen Santa Claus and his wagon has become a sled with reindeer. The Christmas tree no longer burns candles; the sound of sleigh bells is no longer heard, white Christmases are no longer common, the simple gift has given way to many elaborate ones, and intensive commercialism seems to have edged its way into observance of this holiday, crowding out the simpler customs of the past.

One thing, it seems to us, has remained constant, however, and that is the spirit of hospitality. It struck us rather forceably that American hospitality has not been something that has been turned on at Christmas time and off again the day after New Year's. W. Stephen Thomas, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences brought forth that point when he spoke at the Society on December 10 during a special Christmas program on the subject "Hospitality in Pioneer America" in which he emphasized the traditional hospitality throughout America commented upon in countless diaries of both domestic and foreign travelers. We, too, tried to stress this spirit that day with our Christmas-tree setting of the 1875 period, the punch, cookies, candlelight, and the tinkling of the music box while friends gathered to talk following the lecture.

Our Christmas program ended a busy fall season into which were crowded a variety of activities. The annual meeting of the Society on October 26 was well attended and featured an address by John T. Cunningham, New Jersey historian and author on "New Jersey — the State without an Ego," and the opening of a special exhibition in the Frelinghuysen Room, showing for the first time a selection of the inventive drawings by Robert Fulton. Included were thirteen on his submarine, the *Nautilus,* a dozen of his English canal sketches and two showing the engines of his enlarged steamboat, the *Clermont.*

Of course, in November, we held our traditional series of motion pictures. This time, the theme centered on "Exploring America" and in-

cluded a number of appropriate films: November 5th, "Christopher Columbus," "Pacific Explorations," and "LaSalle"; November 12, "Daniel Boone," "Lewis and Clark," and "John C. Fremont"; November 19, "Wilderness Road" and "Fur Trappers Westward"; November 26, "Alaska and the Yukon," "A Rock Climb," and "Antarctic Expedition."

A further gift of 506 boxes of microfilm comprising an almost complete run of the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* was received in November from Mr. Robert C. Crane, its publisher, which augmented the gifts of a microfilm reader and filing cabinet described in the October issue of the PROCEEDINGS. In consequence of this very significant gift and Mr. Crane's great contribution to the field of local history in the compilation of this unusual film record, the Board of Trustees elected him a Patron of the Society at its November meeting.

The Society was also the recipient of a microfilm copy of the 1830 New Jersey census. This is the gift of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey and augments the census records in microfilm for 1850, 1860, and 1870 previously presented by the Connecticut Farms Chapter, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, and the New Jersey State Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, respectively.

Another important acquisition by our library is a rare copy of Isaac Watts' *Psalms of David* printed 1783 by Shepard Kollock in Chatham, New Jersey. Only two other perfect copies of this little volume are known to exist.

A complete set of bindery equipment was presented to the Society by Mrs. F. A. Wiseman and Mr. Howard W. Wiseman of Maplewood on December 20. This generous gift, belonging to the late Frederick A. Wiseman, who indulged in book binding as a hobby, includes several types of paper-cutters, a book loom, presses, trimming equipment, type for spine titling, electric glue pot, and an assortment of papers, cardboard, leather and buckram for the manufacture of book covers. The equipment has been installed in the third floor storage area where it is easily accessable for operation. This gift, at last, opens the way for eventual rebinding operations for many thousands of our volumes. It is sincerely hoped that a binding fund can be raised to pay for the part-time services of a binder who, over the months, can rejuvenate the many valuable books now in a serious state of deterioration.

Two new members have been elected to the Board of Trustees. They are State Senator James F. Murray of Jersey City and Mr. William M. McBride of Passaic, former editor of the Passaic *Herald-News*. The Society is pleased to have these two additional areas of the state represented on its governing body by such distinguished citizens. The Society has also gained a considerable number of institutional members through the efforts

of Mr. Henry Puder, and the members of his committee. As the result of solicitation, the following corporations have become members of the Society:

Continental Can Company
Motor Finance Corporation
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company
United Advertising Corporation
Bristol-Myers Company
Grand Union Company
Johnson & Johnson
National Biscuit Company
U.S. Metals Refining Company
Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation
Bell Telephone Laboratories
General Drafting Company
Franklin Washington Trust Company
Radio Corporation of America
Fidelity Union Trust Company

which brings the total membership in this category to thirty-four.

With a new year in prospect, plans are being drawn for the sixth annual New Jersey Historical Conference, to be held this year at Bridgeton on May 19, with the cooperation of the Cumberland County Historical Society. Mrs. Howard B. Hancock, president of that society, has made preliminary arrangements for the meeting to be held at the Central Methodist Church. A full day of activities, as in former years, is being developed and a complete program will be announced in the April issue.

A complete program will also be widely distributed in February of a series of talks to be given at this Society with the co-sponsorship of Rutgers University on "The Tradition of the American Home," its construction and furnishings, and methods employed for the preservation and restoration of early American houses. The series will be held on the Thursdays of March 8, 15, and 22, with top-notch speakers.

ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE

Thomas Alva Edison's laboratory in West Orange, where the late, great inventor achieved some of his most notable work in discovery and invention, and his home, Glenmont, also in West Orange, were deeded to the national government on December 6th, by Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated. The laboratory, which includes the three-story laboratory building housing the inventor's machine shop, stock room, and library of ten thousand volumes, four smaller buildings, a replica of Edison's first motion picture studio and an underground vault, has been operated as a museum by Thomas Alva Edison Foundation under lease from the Edison Corporation. The Foundation will continue to do so until July of 1956 when the National Park Service will assume responsibility. The laboratory will be designated the "Edison Laboratory National Monument" and Glenmont will become the "Edison Home National Historic Site." Under the terms of the agreement, the preservation, operation, and use of both the laboratory and the home

will be effectively co-ordinated.

George E. Probst, executive director of the Edison Foundation announced that after the museum operation is turned over to the National Park Service, the Foundation will focus greater concentration of effort on other aspects of its overall science education and youth program.

The eighth annual Monmouth County Historical Association fair was held this year on August 13 and 14 at Monmouth Park, Oceanport. The fair featured an antique show at which dealers from all over New Jersey exhibited, a flower show, hobbies exhibit, games, an attic table and an antique auto meet attracting some forty cars of ancient vintage.

Mrs. Hugh Pugh, president of the Burlington County Historical Society, reports on some interesting accessions recently received. Among them is a collection of miscellaneous papers presented by Mrs. Bates Compton of Vincentown. They range in date from "the three and twentieth day of the second month called April, 1689," this being an indenture for property on High Street in Burlington, to correspondence dated 1865, relating to the release of a New Jersey man from Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia, at the end of the Civil War. They include letters, copies of surveys, deeds, court records, receipts, etc. Two letters describe a search for a farm which the writer may rent for his son's use. Dated 1819, they complain of the excessive rents demanded—$80 to $100 per year—and add that "There are more tennents than places."

As a final note, it is indeed sad to report that New Jersey's last remaining covered bridge, a landmark spanning the Delaware River between Portland and Columbia since 1869, was totally destroyed during the recent torrential rains. The river became so swollen that on August 19th it rose above the bridge's stone piers, swept it from its foundations and carried it, almost in one piece, down stream where it finally came to rest against a steel railroad bridge.

A considerable number of the local societies held important fall meetings. At Castle Point, Hoboken, restored family seat of the Stevens family, the Historical Society of Hudson County held a dinner meeting to mark the hundredth anniversary of Castle Stevens. The speaker was the Hon. Archibald Stevens Alexander, state treasurer, who spoke on "The Stevens Family, Castle Point, and Old Hoboken—Some Personal Recollections."

The Nutley Historical Society's museum, after undergoing a summer "face-lifting," was the scene of a science exhibition for the fifth-grade pupils of Nutley's schools, and two fall meetings. The September meeting was devoted to an illustrated talk on Wedgewood China by Mrs. C. H. Wedgewood of New York, to be followed in December by Philip Woodcock who spoke on the intriguing subject, "The Place of Photography in History." Mr. Edgar H. Havens, cura-

tor of the Camden County Historical Society, spoke on a kindred subject—daguerreotypes, their history and development—before the Burlington County Historical Society. This society is now preparing for publication, in pamphlet form, a history of Crosswicks, written by the late George DeCou, author of several local histories.

The Chatham Historical Society too is slowly proceeding with its publication project of reprinting Ambrose Vanderpoel's history of Chatham. Other activities of this live organization include a projected local-history study course scheduled for next spring, informal furniture restoration instruction, discussion groups on china and glass, town history, and local aborigines, and the collecting of maps and pictures for the Society.

An organizational meeting of the Twin Lights Historical Society of Highlands was held November 13 and G. V. Kadenbach, chairman of the Twin Lights Commission, was elected president of the Society. Other officers include John Kwik, vice-president, Robert Hennessey, treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Bolster, secretary. There were twelve elected to membership on the Board of Trustees, including Edward Feltus III, director of the Monmouth County Historical Association, and Mr. J. Owen Grundy, of the Greenwich Village, New York, *Villager*.

A long-awaited dream came true on November 1 when the Springfield Historical Society received the deed to the Cannonball House at 126 Morris Avenue, Springfield. With this historic house now in its name, the Society is looking forward to further development of its museum and library and to a modest income from the lease of its rooms.

The Archeological Society of New Jersey took active part in the 1955 annual meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation held at Yale University on November 12-13. The Garden State delegation of eighteen was headed by the Society's president, Mr. Henry J. Eberhardt, of Chester, N.J. New Jersey members of the ESAF Executive Board are Dr. Dorothy Cross, chairman of the New Jersey Archeological Research Committee, and Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, secretary, both of Trenton; and Mr. Charles F. Kier of Hammonton, N.J., vice-president and publications chairman of the New Jersey society.

Mr. Donald Hartle, in charge of the New Jersey society's excavations at the RCA Indian Site on the property of the David Sarnoff Research Center at Princeton, this past summer, gave an illustrated paper on the findings at the excavations and explained some modern field techniques.

Fourteen of the sixteen member states of the Federation located in the Atlantic Watershed were represented at the New Haven conference. The 1956 meeting of the ESAF will be held at the State Museum, Trenton, in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Archeological Society of New Jersey.

The Camden County Historical Society planned an extensive historical tour for October 22, starting near Haddonfield and ending at Freehold, following the route of the British Army toward the Monmouth battlefield and visiting or viewing a dozen or more historic sites and buildings on the way. Following some by-law revisions, the post of executive director of that society was created and Mr. John D. F. Morgan was elected to fill it. Mr. R. Cooper Brown was elected president of the Society for the 1955-56 year.

Elections by the newly-formed Lake Hopatcong Historical Society resulted in the elevation of William A. Lord, Jr., to the office of president, and Richard B. Thompson, treasurer. The Society has recently become incorporated and is off to a good start with some fifteen committees appointed and seventeen research projects planned.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

A history of Lake Hopatcong, by Col. William A. Lord, Jr., 17 Washington Park, Maplewood, N.J., is in course of compilation. Data about the lake and vicinity will be welcomed by him.

Miss Joyce Ellen Mangler is writing as a master's essay, for Brown University, a biography of the music teacher and clergyman, Andrew Law, who taught in various parts of the country during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Law was in New Jersey, probably either in 1780-1786 or 1796-1819. Any information concerning his activities in New Jersey will be appreciated by Miss Mangler, whose address is 77 Crothers Avenue, Cranston 10, Rhode Island.

Fred R. MacFadden, Jr., of 12 Wilmer Street, Glassboro, N.J., is searching for authentic material for a seminar paper on "Tales of the Jersey Deer Hunters." This is in connection with a course at the University of Pennsylvania. He would appreciate knowing of any written accounts of hunting experiences, preferably relating to deer, which transpired in New Jersey. His interest extends, further, to stories of the Jersey Devil, and similar bits of folklore related to New Jersey.

A history of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, is being prepared by Herbert Asbury, well-known author. It is expected to be completed early in 1956.

Millburn Township, for its 1957 anniversary, has set up a Centennial Committee. Among other duties, the Committee is collecting historical data for a newspaper series and an illustrated pamphlet. Information is solicited for the purpose by Mr. L. T. Dickason, 10 Sinclair Terrace, Short Hills, N.J. The coverage is to include Short Hills, the town of Millburn, and other localities within the township.

NEW JERSEY IN PRINT

MIRIAM V. STUDLEY

THE absence of this column in the last issue for 1955 did not indicate a lack of material, but rather the limitations of time which beset the column's conductor. Material about New Jersey is appearing in print in a constantly widening and deepening stream. The greatest need today is for bibliographers and librarians to organize and evaluate this material and to make it known and available to the great number of people who would use it. Here is an opportunity of special interest to students and faculty at the new library school of Rutgers University. To the great variety of printed materials on New Jersey, books, pamphlets, magazines, and documents, the librarian or the historian must add as his province the newer media of microfilm, microcards, and, most lately, recordings by participants in local history. Manuscripts of New Jersey importance still are a field deserving the most careful bibliographic attention.

REVIEWS

Current publications in the field of Jerseyana are many and varied. Several reviewers are preparing reports on books and pamphlets for publication in the April and July PROCEEDINGS. Outstanding among the new books are John Cunningham's *Garden State* and *Elias Boudinot's Journey to Boston in 1809,* edited by Milton Halsey Thomas.

"New Jersey in Print" salutes Lynn G. Lockward for his initiative and courage in privately publishing *A Puritan Heritage,* his history of old First Church, Caldwell. The substantial volume has an attractive format, readable type, and a hundred illustrations from historic photographs and drawings by the author, a graduate of Columbia University School of Architecture.

A word of appreciation should also be extended to *American Heritage,* now completing a full year in its new format. Presenting American local history in lively style and colorful illustrations since the initiation of the New Series in the autumn of 1949, *American Heritage, the Magazine of History,* adopted a book format in December, 1954, appearing six times a year. Although this column has from time to time indexed articles of New Jersey interest from the pages of *American Heritage,* certain features in the past year merit special comment.

The December, 1954, issue introduces a unique program, the Oral

History Project of Columbia University. Launched by Professor Allan Nevins, the Project is interviewing men and women who have had a share in recent American history and making tape recordings of their recollections. New Jersey readers will not want to miss the publication in *American Heritage,* August, 1955, of "Music in the Air, and Voices on the Crystal Set," in which "Fifteen pioneers recall their adventures in the early days of American radio." H. V. Kaltenborn tells of his first radio talk over WJZ at Westinghouse, Newark, "in a loft curtained off with a heavy red curtain," and Thomas H. Cowan tells of his first use of phonograph records for radio over WJZ and of Thomas Edison's attitude. ("Mr. Edison didn't like it.")

Damon G. Douglas, reviewer of *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania,* a trustee of this society since 1945, has held office in the American Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, and the American Numismatic Association. He was the author of "The Original Mint of the New Jersey Coppers" in the PROCEEDINGS of July, 1951. Mr. Douglas is also the retiring director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders.

Delaware, the Bay and River: A Pictorial History. By DAVID B. TYLER. Cambridge, Md.: Cornell Maritime Press, 1955. xi+244 pages. Price $7.50.)

There is a unity, to which New Jersey contributes a handsome share, in the Delaware River story. Dr. Tyler, in assembling scores of prints, drawings, charts, photographs, and other pictorial material to illustrate the story, has succeeded in capturing much of its fascination. The brief text is intended only as "a cement to hold them together." In thirteen chapters we move quickly from Indian days and early explorations and settlements to the busy river scene of the present day. If one good picture is still worth a thousand words and since there are about three hundred pictures in the book, its value should be established even by this brief notice. Our society and several local New Jersey historical societies are represented in the credit lines. The Cornell Maritime Press is to be congratulated for publishing this volume only two years after its prototype, M. V. Brewington's volume on the Chesapeake Bay, appeared.—FRED SHELLEY.

The Huguenots or Early French in New Jersey. By ALBERT KOEHLER. Bloomfield, N.J.: Published by the author, 26 Berkeley Heights Park, 1955. 33 pages. Price $1.50.

This brief genealogical record of the Huguenot families who settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries is not, as the author says, an exhaustive list. But those who are familiar with the history of the northern part of our state will find on the list most of the old French or Dutch family names that give color to the

history of New Jersey. Mr. Koehler has included the city of origin of the original emigre, something of his past, the section of the state where he settled and the names of his descendants. Interesting and useful are the variations of the names given, down to the form in present use. There is also a bibliography and an index under the most common form of each family name.

The text of this booklet is appearing in two parts in the January and April, 1955, issues of the periodical *New Jersey Genesis*.—MIRIAM O. BALL.

The Essex Story, a History of the Jewish Community in Essex County, New Jersey. BY GERSHON GELBERT, AND OTHERS. Newark, N.J.: Jewish Education Association of Essex County, 1955. 76 pages.

Written as a text to be used in junior and senior high school departments of religious schools, this well-printed book includes many facts about local Jewish history never published before. It will be of interest to all persons concerned with the contributions of different national and cultural groups to the development of Metropolitan North Jersey.—M.V.S.

Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania. BY KENNETH SCOTT. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1955. 168 pages. Price $4.00.

Kenneth Scott's *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 132, American Numismatic Society, New York, 1955, presents an interesting running record compiled in the main from contemporary sources. The story begins with an account of false "Spanish Bitts and Boston Money" in the colonial court records of 1683 and concludes with a *Maryland Gazette* report of an arrest in 1776 and the seizure of thirty-two false £3 notes. Mention of New Jersey appears on seventy-three of the 157 pages of the text. There is an excellently-done twenty-two-page factual account of the activities of our notorious "Morristown Gang" of paper-money counterfeiters. The Index of Persons includes over five hundred names. A geographical index and an index of money are also provided. New Jersey needs more work of this kind.—DAMON G. DOUGLAS.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Burr-Hamilton Letters. EDITED BY WILLIAM PETER VAN NESS. (Cooperstown, N.Y.: Reprinted from *New York History*, October 1946. 14 pages.)

Consider the Years, 1854-1954 [history of the Presbyterian Church, Jamesburg]. (Jamesburg, N.J., 1954. 75 pages.)

Down the Arches of the Years, 1878-1953; Diamond Jubilee of St. Leo's Church, Irvington. BY THE REVEREND JOHN O. BUCHMANN. (Irvington, N.J., 1953. 51 pages.) Well-illustrated history of church, convent and schools of St. Leo's parish.

The First Fifty Years [of Hudson

County Park Commission]. (Jersey City, N.J.: The Commission, 1953. 24 pages.) Illustrated anniversary report.

Five Years of Research and Training Services to New Jersey Governments [by the Rutgers Bureau of Government Research]. (New Brunswick, N.J.; Rutgers University Bureau of Government Research, 1955. 10 pages.)

Historic Morris County, a Brief Account of Some Local Happenings That Have Been of More than Local Significance. (Morristown, N.J.: First National Bank, 1955. 40 pages.) Hundredth anniversary publication, profusely illustrated with maps, photographs, portraits, old prints.

History of Hamilton Township, Mercer County. By Helen Almy West. (Trenton, N.J.: Trenton Printing Company, 1954. 127 pages. $2.95.)

Interesting Facts Relating to Newark's Streets. By Walter L. Roder. (Newark, N.J.: Bureau of Streets and Sidewalks, 1955. 5 pages, mimeographed.) Chronology, 1765 to date, statistics, annexations of territory.

Ironbound City. (Newark, N.J.: Fidelity Union Trust Company, 1953. 14 pages.) Designed and printed by Lasky Company, Newark. Text prepared by Miriam O. Ball, Newark Public Library.

Light's Diamond Jubilee Fact Book. (New York: Light's Diamond Jubilee Committee, 1954. 92 pages.) Reference book for writers, speakers on electrical inventions and progress.

List Showing the Municipalities in New Jersey by Counties and the Square Mile Area in Each Municipality in 1955. (Newark, N.J.: New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., 1955. 11 pages. Mimeographed.)

Magnetite Deposits of the Sterling Lake, N.Y.-Ringwood, N.J. Area. (U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 982-F.) By Preston E. Hotz. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1953. 244 pages. 5 charts. $1.25.) A technical study, well-documented, brings down to date the history of iron mines opened before 1740.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, 1944-1954. (Trenton, N.J.: New Jersey Department of Agriculture, *Circular* 397, May 1955. 76 pages.)

New Jersey, in the Middle of America's Money Belt. (Trenton, N.J.: State Promotion Section, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, 1955. 15 pages.) Illustrated brochure.

New Jersey Water Resources Development, a Preliminary Report. (Trenton, N.J.: Legislative Commission on Water Supply, 1955. 18 pages.)

New Jersey's Water Problem, a Series of Articles Reprinted from the Elizabeth Daily Journal. By Robert Gardner. (Elizabeth, N.J., 1955. 30 pages.)

Papers on New Jersey Municipal Government Administration, Presented at Stevens Institute of Technology. (Hoboken, N.J.: Stevens Institute, 1955. Various pages.)

The Paterson Museum. (Paterson,

N.J.: Published by *Science Monthly*, January-February 1955. 12 pages.) Descriptive brochure.

The Puerto Rican in New Jersey, His Present Status, July 1955. By Isham B. Jones. (Newark: New Jersey Division against Discrimination, 1955. 48 pages.)

A Puritan Heritage; the First Presbyterian Church in Horseneck [Caldwell, N.J.]. By Lynn G. Lockward. (Caldwell, N.J.: Published by the author, 1955. 488 pages. $8.75. Order prepaid from 59 Crane St.)

Renting Policies and Practises of Motels to Non-Whites in New Jersey. By Isham B. Jones. (Newark: New Jersey Division against Discrimination, 1955. 19 pages.)

Report on Investigation of Conditions at Fort Dix, N.J. By the Subcommittee for Special Investigation of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Congress. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1955. 321 pages.) Health conditions.

Resources Survey of Mercer County, New Jersey. By Fred W. Goodwin and David Mars. (Trenton, N.J.: Mercer County Industrial Commission, 1955. 117 pages.) Comprehensive well-documented, source book of information on population, labor, markets, transportation, finance. Includes maps, photographs, tables, directories of firms and public officials, bibliography.

Shopping Centers: Patterns, Patrons and Potential. By Community Housing and Planning Associates. (Elizabeth, N.J.: City Planning Board, December 1953. 18 pages.)

Social Studies in Our Schools, a Guide to Improvement of Instruction in the Elementary School. By the Social Studies Curriculum Committee. (Newark: Board of Education, 1954. 146 pages.) Includes detailed outlines for the teaching of the history and geography of Newark and New Jersey.

The Story of the Third Tube, Lincoln Tunnel. (New York: Port of New York Authority, 1955.) Illustrated leaflet.

Taxation in New Jersey, a Study for the Teacher-Citizen. By the New Jersey Taxation Committee, State Teacher's Colleges. (Trenton, N.J.: State Department of Education, 1955. Teacher Education Series, Curricular Syllabus Number 12, 1955. 238 pages.) Includes bibliography for each chapter, glossary, tables, charts, much historic material.

This is Wayne Township, a Know Your Town Government Survey. By the League of Women Voters of Wayne Township, N.J. (Wayne Township, N.J.: League of Women Voters, 1955. 47 pages.)

Twenty Fifth Annual Report, Probation and Parole. By Edgar Y. Dobbins. (Camden, N.J.: U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, 1953. 47 pages.)

Walt Whitman, a Catalog Based upon the Collections of the Library of Congress, with Notes on Whitman Collectors and Collections. (Washington, D.C.: Ref-

erence Department, Library of Congress, 1955. 147 pages. 65¢.)

Walt Whitman, Man, Poet, Philosopher, Three Lectures Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. (Washington, D.C.: Reference Department, the Library of Congress, 1955. 53 pages. 25 cents.) Lectures by Gay Wilson Allen, Mark Van Doren, David Daiches.

Water for New Jersey: Water Policy Kit. By the League of Women Voters of New Jersey. (Newark, N.J.: League of Women Voters of New Jersey, 1955. 49 pages. 50¢.) Includes "history of development of water supplies in New Jersey," maps, list of major public potable water supply systems and municipalities they serve, and discussion outline. A valuable contribution.

Woodrow Wilson, the Creighton Lecture in History, 1954. By H. Hale Bellot. (London, England: University of London, Athlone Press, 1955. 22 pages. 3 shillings, order from John De Graff, Inc., 64 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.)

Your Guide to Fine Living in New Jersey. By the New Jersey State Promotion Section. (Trenton, N.J.: Department of Conservation and Economic Development, 1955. 20 pages.)

PERIODICALS

The Princeton University Library *Chronicle,* Summer 1955, carries news of the acquisition of the most important collection of American historical manuscripts the University has ever received. This is the bequest of a member of the class of 1915, the late Andre de Coppet (1892-1953), one of America's foremost collectors. An exhibition selected to present the diversity and strength of this gift of some thirty-seven hundred American historical manuscripts from 1566 to 1942 was shown in the Princeton University Library during May and June 1955. The catalogue of the exhibition, published in the *Chronicle,* includes among its 146 items several of particular New Jersey interest. For example, there is Governor Belcher's letter to the governor of Rhode Island, expressing anxiety over the effect of Braddock's defeat on the colonies. Another important item, a letter signed by George Washington, was written from Valley Forge to General Anthony Wayne, March 2, 1778, with orders to obstruct the enemy in New Jersey. A catalog of the de Coppet collection may be obtained from Alexander P. Clark, curator of manuscripts, Princeton University Library.

Capitalizing on the growing interest in New Jersey, its history, landmarks, industry and recreation facilities is *New Jersey Today,* a new magazine begun in 1955. Published seasonally, it is distributed by certain New Jersey banks for whom it is prepared by the General Drafting Co., Inc., Convent Station, N.J. It is available in Newark from the Howard Savings Institution. A surprising amount of in-

teresting and vital information is packed into its eight small pages, and there are many photographs.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

"Brief Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, N.J. [Mansfield] from 1740," in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1956, p. 87.

"Cape May County Old Houses Tour," by Jack Lamping, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1955, p. 5.

"The Cape May Hostage," by Joseph S. Sickler, in *New Jersey County Government,* November 1955, p. 11, 15. Col. Henry W. Sawyer, Civil War hostage.

"Cities of New Jersey—Pompton Lakes," by Dave Manahan, in *New Jersey Bell,* July-August, 1955, pp. 10-15.

"Conservation 50 Years Later," by William J. Seidel, State Forest Fire Warden, in *New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 24-25.

"Drill Master at Valley Forge: How Baron Von Steuben Used a Tough Winter to Make a Solid Army out of a Collection of Untrained Volunteers," by Alfred Hoyt Bill, in *American Heritage,* June 1955, pp. 36-39, 100. His training made possible Washington's victory at Monmouth.

"Early History of Iron Mines: First Forge in Morris County, Located in Whippany, in *Psychogram,* October 1955, p. 27.

"Early History of Morris County," in *Psychogram,* September 1955, p. 11.

"An Early Steamboat Plan of John Fitch [1785]," by Frank D. Prager, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* January 1955, pp. 63-80.

"Early Traveling in Morris County," in *Psychogram,* November 1955, pp. 18-19.

"Edward Weaver's Will," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* January-April 1953, p. 23.

"European and American Glass in the Newark Museum's Collections," by Margaret E. White, in *The Museum,* Summer-Fall 1955, pp. 1-31.

"The Fitch Model Steam Engine," by James H. Rodabaugh, in *Museum Echoes* (Ohio Historical Society), January 1955.

"The Florence Site—a Preliminary Geological and Archeological Report," by Ronald J. Mason, in *Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of New Jersey, May 1955, pp. 1-7.

"Great Manuscript Collection to Princeton, 'The Most Important Collection of Material Acquired by the University,' " in *Manuscripts,* Summer 1955, pp. 249-50. De Coppet collection of 3700 American historical documents, catalog available from curator of manuscripts, Princeton University.

"Happy Eightieth Birthday! Pru Began 80 Years Ago Today," in *Pru News,* October 13, 1955, pp. 1-2.

"How Old Washington Township [Bergen Co.] Was Formed," in *Relics,* December 1955, pp. 3-4.

"The Huguenots or Early French in New Jersey," by Albert F.

Koehler, in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1956, pp. 79-83, 88.

"Hunterdon History: the Ghost of Ringoes," by Joseph S. Sickler, in *New Jersey County Government,* December 1955, pp. 7, 21.

"Index to Liber C. (1740-1752), Essex County Court Minutes," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* January-April 1953, pp. 45 *ff.* To be continued.

"Leah, Wife of Dirk A. Terhune," by George Olin Zabriskie, in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* January-April 1953, pp. 15-17.

"The Origin and Meaning of the Name Amboy and the Word Lenape," by Charles A. Philhower, in *Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of New Jersey, May 1955, pp. 9, 10.

"Peppercorn for 2000 Years," by John R. Korver, in *Church Herald,* Dec. 2, 1955, pp. 4-5 *ff.* The First Reformed Church, New Brunswick.

"Queen of Resorts, Atlantic City," by Harold F. Wilson, in *American Heritage,* Summer 1954, pp. A 4-9.

"Records of the Kingston Presbyterian Church: Baptisms, 1792-1811," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,* January-April 1953, pp. 1-14. To be continued.

"Revolutionary War Services" (from National Archives), copied by Anna Catherine Smith Pabst, in *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine,* October 1955, pp. 1007-08. Includes "New Jersey Revolutionary War fragments of rolls," and "Original fraction of a co. receipt to Capt. John Scudder."

"The Sandy Hook Lighthouse Incident of 1787," by William Frank Zornow, in *Journal of Economic History,* Summer 1954, pp. 261-66. Controversy over New York State's duty on goods imported from New Jersey.

"Seton Hall: the First Hundred Years," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1955, pp. 16-19.

"Song Heritage of a Forgotten Folk," by Dorothea Dix Lawrence, in *Musical Courier,* August 1955, pp. 5, 30. Ballads of the Pine Barrens.

"State Teachers [College, Trenton] Dates Back to October, 1855—Completion of New Buildings Marks Centennial Program," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* October 1955, pp. 6-7 *ff.*

"Springfield Sun Special Marks 175th Anniversary of Battle," in *Jersey Publisher,* August 1955, p. 6.

"The Staten Island-Perth Amboy Ferry," by Herbert B. Reed, in *Steamboat Bill of Facts,* March 1955 (fiftieth anniversary issue), pp. 17-18.

"Yesteryear in New Jersey—Hacklebarney-Park with a Past," in *New Jersey Business,* September 1955, p. 8.

"Yesteryear in New Jersey—Nation's First Grid in Jersey," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1955, pp. 8-9.

BIOGRAPHY

"Albert C. Jones, Engineer of

Growth," by W. J. O'Neill, in *New Jersey Business,* September 1955, pp. 24-26.

"All Honor to Anthony S. Gadek, Jr.," in *New Jersey County Government,* September 1955, p. 5. Obituary

"The 'Autobiography' of Luther Martin," edited by Fred Shelley, in *Maryland Historical Magazine,* June 1955, pp. 152-71. Attorney-general of Maryland, 1778-1805, 1818-22, native of "Piscataqua Twp.," N.J., graduate of Princeton College, 1766.

"The Boyhood of Alexander Hamilton," by Dorothie Bobbe, in *American Heritage,* June 1955, pp. 4-9, 96-99. Culminating in his journey to New Jersey to complete his education.

"Cyrus Fogg Brackett, 1833-1915, Physicist and Physician," by Fred B. Rogers, M.D., in *Journal* of the Medical Society of N.J., September 1955, pp. 452-56.

"Damon G. Douglas of East Orange, Retiring Director of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders," by Joe Masick, in *New Jersey County Government,* December 1955, p. 8.

"Famous Maplewood Author [Agnes Sligh Turnbull]," by Joan Haff, in *Suburban Life,* January 1955, pp. 30-31.

"The Hon. John W. Tramburg, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies," in *Psychogram,* August 1955, p. 5.

"Influence of Joseph Ruggles Wilson on His Son Woodrow Wilson," by George S. Osborn, in *North Carolina Historical Review,* October 1955, pp. 519-43.

"John B. Van Petten: Stephen Crane's History Teacher," by Thomas F. O'Donnell, in *American Literature,* May 1955, pp. 196-202.

"John E. Kerney, New President of the N.J. Press Association," in *Jersey Publisher,* September 1955, p. 3.

"Leader of New Jersey Business, Albert W. Stender, Vice-President, Knott Hotels Corporation," by Jack Lamping, Managing Editor, in *New Jersey County Government,* December 1955, p. 28.

"Leader of New Jersey Industry—William A. Hughes, President of New Jersey Telephone Company," in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1955, pp. 3 *ff.*

"Leaves of Grass, One Hundred Years; This Year's Important Literary Milestone Is Marked by Extensive Exhibitions of Whitman's Great Masterpiece," by Frances S. Brewer, in *Manuscripts,* Spring 1955, pp. 156-59.

"The Man Behind the Freeway," by Meador Wright, in *Suburban Life,* January 1956, pp. 22-23. Building the long-discussed East-West Freeway is the supreme ambition of Highway Commissioner Dwight Palmer of Short Hills.

"New Jersey County Government, Salute for Service to W. Robert Hale," in *New Jersey County Government,* December 1955, p. 14. Middlesex County dairyman, retiring Freeholder.

"Newark [Real Estate] Board

Elects 1956 Officers," in *Newark Realtor,* December 1955, pp. 7-9. Biographical sketches of Peter F. Pasbjerg, George Samuelson, John M. Cullerton, Franklin Hannoch, Edward W. Porter, Sr., Jack H. Lehman, Jr.

"Robert J. Costigan of Trenton, a Member of the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders," by Joe Masick, in *New Jersey County Government,* September 1955, p. 6.

"Suburban Men in Key Metropolitan Posts: George E. Springfellow," in *Suburban Life,* July-August, 1955, p. 6.

"Walter M. Neill of Oradell, Director of the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders," by Joe Masick, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1955, p. 6.

"Was Alexander Hamilton a Christian Statesman," by Douglas Adair and Marvin Harvey, in *William and Mary Quarterly,* April 1955, pp. 308-29. The tragedy at Weehawken.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor: Arthur Appleton, State Business Agent, Amalgamated Association of Steel, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America," in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* August 1955, pp. 8, 15.

"Who's Who in Jersey Labor: James F. McHugh, President, Essex Building & Construction Trades Council," by Fred E. Ruslander, in *New Jersey Labor Herald,* October 1955, p. 6.

"Who's Who in New Jersey: Earl Kearns, Mayor, North Haledon, in *New Jersey Municipalities,* November 1955, p. 4.

"Who's Who in New Jersey: Russel T. Wilson, Assessor, City of Englewood," in *New Jersey Municipalities,* October 1955, p. 4.

"William Halsey Plummer—the Durable Business of Making Shoes to Measure," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 40-41.

"Woodrow Wilson, a Third Term, and the Solemn Referendum," in *American Historical Review,* April 1955, pp. 567-75.

INDUSTRY

"Bead Catalyst Developed at Gloucester County Plant of Socony Mobil," by Charles R. Stout, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1955, pp. 18-19 *ff.*

"Big Business! Printing's Impression," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1955, pp. 26, 37. New Jersey's printing industry, thirteenth in the nation.

"Business Failures in New Jersey," in *Review of New Jersey Business,* July 1955, pp. 8-9.

"Commercial and Industrial Urban Redevelopment," by Clayton S. Cronkright, Secretary, Newark Economic Development Committee, in *The Realtor,* November 1955, pp. 6-9.

"Communications Lifeline," in *New Jersey Business,* December 1955, pp. 20-21. Radio Corporation of America.

"Cultivated Blueberries in New Jersey," by Charles A. Doehlert, in *Review of New Jersey Business,* July 1955, pp. 10-11.

"Cooperative Marketing," by George Samuelson, Chairman, Multiple Listing Service, in *The Realtor,* September 1955, p. 1.

"The Electric Power Utilities—the Push behind the Boost," by Jack Mather, in *New Jersey Business,* December 1955, pp. 18-19 *ff.*

"The Expansion of Air," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1955, p. 20. Servicing private aircraft and company fleets.

"Fishing for a Living," by Roy R. Younger, New Jersey Fisheries Laboratory, in *New Jersey Outdoors,* July 1955, pp. 11-19.

"Golden Toned Music on Tape Via Livingston," in *Suburban Life,* July-August 1955, p. 30. Livingston Electronic Corporation.

"How Vulnerable is New Jersey's Industry to Cyclical Declines?" by Dr. Gerhard Bry, in *Review of New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 6-7 *ff.*

"Insurance: New Concepts in an Old Business," by Charles R. Howell, Commissioner, N.J. Department of Banking and Insurance, in *New Jersey Business,* October 1955, p. 27.

"Metal Trades: an Old, Stable Industry Mirrors Current Prosperity," by Edward Rosenberg, in *New Jersey Business,* September 1955, pp. 32-33.

"Mifflin Never Lost Faith in Future for Pianos, Organs," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine* December 1955, pp. 5, 22-25. Charles D. Mifflin, largest piano and organ dealer in New Jersey.

"Missed—the Boost," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1955, pp. 15, 38. Industrial promotion in N.J.

"More about Fairy Lamps," by Amelia E. MacSwiggan, in *Antiques Journal,* September 1955, pp. 14-16. Samuel Clark, manufacturer of night lights, Newark, N.J., 1884-88.

"Murals Tell the Story of Holly," by Charles R. Wolf, in *Horticulture,* December 1955, p. 549. Millville, N.J., "the holly city of America."

"New Home Office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," in *The Realtor,* December 1955, cover and p. 3.

"New Jersey Business Periodicals, a Selected List," by Bernice Reynolds, in *Business Literature,* December 1955, pp. 111-12. Newark Public Library publication.

"Old Brew in a New World—the Success of Vodka," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1955, p. 23. Julius Wile Sons & Company Inc., Teterboro.

"Reaction Motors, Inc: Bringing the Future into the Present," by Edward B. Rosenberg, in *New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 16-19.

"'Rent-a-Truck' System Catching on in Area," by Karl G. Hastedt, *Trenton Magazine,* November 1955, pp. 4-5, 23-25.

"Research in New Jersey: the Bell Laboratories," in *Review of New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 3-5.

"Schiffli Lace and Embroidery, New Jersey's Product of Beauty," by John M. Malkin, in *Review of New Jersey Business,* October 1955, pp. 8-10, 13.

Annual Report for 1955

THE one hundred tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at the Society's building, 230 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey, at 12 noon on Wednesday, October 26, 1955. The president, Dr. Richard P. McCormick, presided, and the director, Alexander J. Wall, Jr., acting as secretary of the meeting, kept the minutes of the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Reynolds, a member of the Society, delivered the invocation.

The calling of the roll was waived, and the secretary reported that a quorum was present. The minutes of the 1954 annual meeting, which were recorded in the Society's 1954 *Annual Report,* were approved without reading.

The president announced that the first order of business was the election of officers for a term of three years. He appointed a nominating committee consisting of Mr. Charles B. Bradley, chairman, Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, and the Hon. John O. Bigelow. During the deliberations of that committee, the report of the Board of Trustees was submitted by Mr. Wall, which report is appended hereto.

The Nominating Committee thereupon submitted its report, nominating Dominic A. Cavicchia, Wilson C. Ely, Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Charles C. Gardner, William A. Hughes, Msgr. James F. Kelley, Richard V. Lindabury, Richard P. McCormick, Henry W. Pilch, Reeve Schley, and Thomas T. Taber as members of the class of 1958, to serve for a period of three years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Hon. James F. Murray, Jr., was also nominated to the class of 1956, to serve for a term of one year and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. There being no further nominations, upon motion duly made, and unanimously adopted, the secretary cast a ballot and the foregoing were accordingly elected.

The following additional reports which are appended hereto were then submitted, namely, report of the treasurer by Mr. Wall in the absence of Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, treasurer; Finance Committee by Mr. Wall in the absence of Mr. Frederick Groel, chairman; Membership Committee by Mr. Wall at the request of Hon. John O. Bigelow, chairman; Editorial Committee by Mr. Donald A. Sinclair, chairman; Woman's Branch by Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, president of the Woman's Branch; and corresponding secretary by Mrs. Joseph W. Greene.

To save time, the reports of the House, Library and Museum committees were not submitted orally but are appended hereto.

There being no further business, the meeting recessed at 1:05 P.M. to reconvene at 2 o'clock.

After a luncheon recess, the meeting reconvened at 2 P.M. when Mr.

John T. Cunningham delivered an interesting address on "New Jersey: the State without an Ego."

At the conclusion of the address, the meeting was adjourned.

ALEXANDER J. WALL, JR., *Director.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

THOSE who have been closely associated with the activities and developments at the Society during the past year, or who have held an interest in our organization's welfare, of which happily there are many, should feel justified in the belief that the twelve months just passed are among the most momentous of recent years. Greatly increased school and adult attendance resulting from special exhibitions and functions, amendments to the by-laws, permitting an increase in membership of the Board of Trustees, and the creation of an Executive Committee, the promotion of several plans to increase the Society's income and balance the budget, and the receipt of important gifts, have all contributed toward the advancement of our objectives.

For the past four years the Board of Trustees has approved an operating budget in excess of income, believing that the Society would, over a period of time, prove its worth to the citizens of New Jersey in the increased services and benefits offered and, in so doing, encourage increased financial support. There is accumulated evidence that this may come to pass. Slowly the Society is beginning to make itself known. And with the knowledge of our endeavors to serve New Jersey has come financial support from many sources. A special Committee on Planning and Development, headed by the Hon. John O. Bigelow, was appointed early in the year to consider ways of overcoming our yearly deficit. The committee proposed several steps: increasing Contributing membership dues from five to ten dollars yearly, with a new five-dollar Associate membership, solicitation from among the membership and other sources of yearly gifts of one hundred dollars to be continued over a period of years, and the development of an annual antiques sale to be conducted by the Woman's Branch. Meanwhile a Committee on Corporate Membership was also appointed, with Mr. Henry S. Puder as chairman. The final results of these various efforts may not be known for some months to come, but responses to date are very heartening. Over seventy per cent of those members whose dues have become due during the summer and fall have accepted, often enthusiastically, the increase in dues. Gifts, many times, in excess of the one hundred dollars, have been received as a result of direct solicitation. Institutional membership has been increased by a score of corporations, although the main drive was initiated only after the period covered by this report, and the Woman's Branch have accepted the sug-

gestion of an antique show and sale and are considering the possibility of a preliminary antiques seminar.

Moving in another direction, to demonstrate our usefulness to business and industry, the Society co-operated with the Prudential Insurance Company of America in celebrating the latter's eightieth anniversary by presenting an exhibition concerning "The American Family—1875." Constructed by the Prudential and loaned for the period of the exhibition, were six dioramas of family life of the period, and with the financial assistance of that organization three period-room settings of 1875 were constructed. The exhibition also included photographs of Newark scenes and landmarks, sporting events, toys, amusements, jewelry, examples of the periodical press, best-sellers of the period, music, theatre programs, currency, silver, glass, china, costumes and gentlemen's personal effects. It was opened on March 1 and continued for three months, attracting many thousands of visitors and school groups. Associated with the exhibition were a number of specially planned activities, beginning with a preview luncheon for leaders of New Jersey business and industry, a member's preview the following day and then, during the succeeding weeks, special luncheons for such service clubs as the Newark Rotary Club, Newark Lions Club, Newark Kiwanis Club, Optimists' Club, and the Women's Service Clubs of Essex County.

Although the foregoing resulted from many hours of work on the part of members of the Board and the staff, they were by no means the only activities of the year. Beginning on October 2 of last year, the season opened with an exhibition of pen-and-pencil portraits by John Watson, New Jersey's earliest recorded artist. Theodore Bolton, noted art historian, presented an address on Watson at the preview. The Society's annual meeting followed on October 27 when, following a morning business meeting and luncheon, Bruce Catton, editor of *American Heritage* and author of *A Stillness at Appomatox,* spoke on "Our Heritage as Americans." A special exhibition of mementos of American political campaigns, lent by Mrs. Damon G. Douglas, was also opened and remained on view through November.

Early in November a small exhibition of architectural drawings of the State House, Trenton, by John Notman in 1845, and of interior photographs of Newark houses, was installed for a meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians, which met in Newark on November 4 and visited the Society for a buffet dinner. The same month saw the presentation of a series of four Saturday morning film programs reflecting events in American history. This was followed in January by another series of film programs on the American Scene. Both programs were attended by appreciative audiences.

During March, April, and May the Society was literally inundated by school classes and adult visitors to the American Family exhibition, during

which time over six thousand persons entered the building. This, however, did not interfere with such activities as the annual meeting of the Woman's Branch on April 13, when Mrs. Olga Atkins, state supervisor of Historic sites, spoke, with colored slides, on "New Jersey's Heritage"; the annual meeting of the Museums Council held at the Society on April 15; a visit on May 5 to the Society by members of the Warren County Historical Society, conducted by Mr. J. Harold Nunn; or the fifth annual New Jersey Historical Conference on May 21.

The Conference was held this year at Freehold under the co-sponsorship of the Monmouth County Historical Association, with lectures and workshop sessions being held in the Monmouth County courthouse, luncheon at the American House, and a tour covering the deserted village of Allaire and the museum of the Monmouth County Historical Association. The three hundred who attended were well rewarded by interesting programs, good food and a day well planned by Mrs. William C. Riker, Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. Edward Feltus, and their committees.

Nor does this complete the list of activities for the 1954-55 season. Altogether, eight special exhibitions were installed and on exhibit during the year, varying in size from an entire gallery to a single case. All of them required thought and careful preparation, but they all contributed to making the Society's building attractive to visitors. Then, of course, the Society was happy to welcome kindred organizations which held meetings here during the year, such as D.A.R. chapters, the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Huguenot Society, and Board of East Jersey Proprietors.

A great deal of the work of the Society is not evident to the visitor. This includes such routine activities as acknowledging, accessioning and cataloguing the 340 gifts and purchases received during the year for the museum, the arrangements for lending museum and library materials to more than a dozen borrowers for exhibition purposes outside the Society's building, answering the many genealogical and historical queries received in the mail and by telephone, visiting the homes of prospective donors to inspect proffered gifts, and the uninteresting job of housekeeping—i.e., arranging and keeping the Society's collections in order. All of these manage to keep the Society's staff of seven well occupied.

Plans for further development of the Society's library, as set forth in last year's *Annual Report,* received a temporary setback when Mr. Audubon R. Davis, the librarian, was forced to leave the Society because of ill health. Hence, for almost an entire year, Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, librarian emeritus, carried on and directed the activities of the library, despite her earnest desire for retirement and a more tranquil life. The Society was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of Mr. Fred Shelley as librarian, beginning in September. Mr. Shelley comes to us from the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, where he was librarian and editor of

Maryland History for five years, having previously been employed in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress and having received his M.S. degree at the American University, where he received training in archival management. Mr. Shelley has taken hold rapidly, rearranging our book and manuscript collections for greater accessibility, and is now engaged in weeding out quantities of unrelated material for disposition with the approval of the Library Committee and with the very helpful assistance of Mrs. Greene.

Through the generosity of Mr. Charles B. Bradley, the library has gained the services of a part-time library assistant, Mr. Orest J. Dutka, presently a student at Rutgers School of Library Service, who will give priority to the arrangement of the Bradley and Hornblower papers, and otherwise assist in library operations.

Some outstanding gifts were received by the library during the year, most notable of which was a piece of equipment. In return for permission to microfilm the Society's holdings of the *New Jersey Journal,* founded in 1779 by Shepard Kollock, the *Elizabeth Daily Journal,* its successor, presented the Society with a large Kodascope microfilm reader and a film storage cabinet. To be offered as a continuing gift will be a complete microfilm record of the *New Jersey Journal* and *Elizabeth Daily Journal* as it is prepared and as future issues are printed, amounting to several hundred reels of film.

Microfilm copies of the 1850, 1860, and 1870 New Jersey censuses were presented by the Connecticut Farms Chapter of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, and the New Jersey Chapter of the Founders and Patriots of America, respectively. Mr. Bradley presented the Society with a fine Elias Boudinot letter, written to his wife on November 4, 1782, the day he was elected president of the Continental Congress; and the Society received, as a gift from the Woman's Branch, an autograph letter signed by the Marquis de Lafayette to Major (Light Horse) Harry Lee, dated October 14, 1780, referring to the defense of Newark. These and other gifts too numerous to mention here were gratefully received as additions to our library and museum.

The Society continues to be greatly indebted to members of the Woman's Branch who, during the past year, have rendered invaluable aid in the installation of exhibits and the care of its costume collections. When it became evident that an additional mannikin would be needed for one of our period rooms, the Woman's Branch unhesitatingly ordered one made. Great assistance was rendered in the interior decoration of the rooms, especially in the matter of such articles as drapes, curtains, bed coverings and the like; and when an impasse was reached due to the lack of a period bedroom set, it was immediately forthcoming from the attic of one of these ladies.

The Society is also indebted to Mr. Donald A. Sinclair, editor of the PROCEEDINGS, who continues to devote many hours to the task of editing and publishing the magazine, its index, and the annual report. It is to be

hoped that during the coming year some assistance can be afforded Mr. Sinclair to relieve him of some of the burden of publication work.

Physically, our buildings is in good shape. Through the efforts of Mr. Addison Dennis, our custodian, we continue to receive compliments on the cleanliness of our building. During the year some new cleaning equipment was purchased and several painting projects were undertaken.

The Society felt keenly the loss through death on February 10 of Dr. William R. Ward, one of its past presidents and a most devoted member of the Board of Trustees. In consequence of the loss, the Board passed the following resolution by a rising vote, at its February 16th meeting:

> *Resolved* that the Board of Trustees of The New Jersey Historical Society record with deep sorrow the loss, on February 10, 1955, of their beloved member, William Rankin Ward, M.D., a member of the Society since 1912, a trustee since 1926, its vice-president from 1936 to 1940, and president from 1940 to 1945; ever devoted to the welfare and best interests of the Society, never ceasing to perform conscientiously the duties of his offices and held in the highest esteem and affection by his fellow trustees.
>
> *Be it further resolved* that our great sense of loss and our appreciation for his many years of devoted services be spread upon the minutes and an engrossed copy of this resolution be conveyed to his family.

In order to fill three vacancies on the Board of Trustees and to increase the size of the Board in accordance with the revision of the By-Laws passed at last year's annual meeting, the following new trustees were elected: Hon. John O. Bigelow, Lloyd M. Felmly, Mrs. W. Clark Symington, Russell E. Watson, Henry S. Puder, Richard K. Lindabury, Perry W. Shoemaker, William A. Hughes, Edward J. Grassman, William L. Maude, and Thomas T. Taber.

The Board is now composed of thirty-one members, and during the coming year the Committee on Trustees, headed by Bishop Benjamin Washburn, will continue to nominate additional members until the full complement of thirty-six is attained. With the completion of this complement it is believed that the Society will be immeasurably strengthened not only by a better geographical representation but also by a variety of interests and abilities in the many walks of life.

In concluding this summary of the year's activities and accomplishments, the members of your Board wish to acknowledge their wholehearted belief in the objectives of the Society and the methods employed in the attainment of these objectives. An active historical society is vital to the cultural and historical appreciation of our state and nation. Only through activity can our Society develop strength and stability. And only through strength and stability can our Society hope to accomplish its mission of bringing to the people of New Jersey the inspiring story of their priceless heritage.

REPORT OF TREASURER

I SUBMIT herewith the Society's balance sheet as of, and operating statemen for the fiscal year ended, September 30, 1955, with comparative figures for the preceding fiscal year.

Balance Sheet

The Unrestricted Fund has a net worth of $498,600—a decrease from last year of $3,200, which represents an operating loss of $9,300, offset in part by $6,100 of profits realized on investments. The balance of the operating loss was met by the sale of unrestricted investments.

The Endowment Fund has a net worth of $61,000, the Library and Museum Fund, $2,000, and the Woman's Branch Fund, $2,900. None of those Funds shows any material change from last year.

Operating Statement

During the year, our income was $25,300, and our expenses were $34,600, resulting in an operating loss of $9,300, as compared with $16,300 last year.

The improvement, some $7,500, is due in part to greater revenues from dues, but in far greater measure to some $6,400 of donations received under our plan for "annual giving" to defray the deficits resulting from the increased activity and services of the Society.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, *Treasurer.*

BALANCE SHEET

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Assets

	1955	1954
Cash in Banks	$ 4,714	$ 1,511
Investments	83,614	90,186
Library & Museum		
Land & Building	358,039	358,039
Equipment	52,293	52,096
Contents	1	1
Totals	$498,661	$501,833
Liabilities and Net Worth		
Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1954 & 1953	501,833	517,580
Add:		
Net Profit on Investments	6,136	624
Miscellaneous	1	0
	$507,970	$518,204

	1955	1954
Deduct:		
Operating Loss	9,309	16,331
Totals	$498,661	$501,833

ENDOWMENT FUND

Assets

Cash in Banks	8,243	3,000
Investments	52,793	57,788
Totals	$ 61,036	$ 60,788

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1954 & 1953	60,788	60,788
Add:		
Net Profit on Investments	248	—0—
Totals	$ 61,036	$ 60,788

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FUND

Assets

Cash in Bank	1,984	1,969

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1954 & 1953	1,969	2,035
Add:		
Interest	49	49
Proceeds of Sales	269	209
Donations	—0—	265
	$ 2,287	$ 2,558
Deduct:		
Cost of Acquisitions	$ 303	$ 589
Totals	$ 1,984	$ 1,969

WOMAN'S BRANCH FUND

Assets

	1955	1954
Cash in Bank	30	30
Investments	2,830	2,830
	$ 2,860	$ 2,860

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth	2,860	2,860
Totals	$ 2,860	$ 2,860

OPERATING STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955 AND 1954

INCOME	1955	1954
Investments	$ 9,200	$ 9,895
Dues	5,267	4,523
Donations	6,440	65
PROCEEDINGS	4,420	4,264
Miscellaneous	2	3
Total Receipts	$ 25,329	$ 18,750
EXPENSES		
Payroll, pension & payroll taxes	$ 20,621	$ 22,626
Insurance	338	439
Administrative	2,798	2,589
Library & Museum	424	248
Exhibits & education	198	193
Building operations	3,906	3,522
Building repairs	927	617
PROCEEDINGS	4,962	4,386
Audit & investment	464	501
Total expenses	$ 34,638	$ 35,121
Operating Deficit	*$ 9,309	*$ 16,371

* Indicates red figure.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Book Values as of September 30, 1955

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Shares	*Stocks*	
2,766 (C/D)	Alliance Investment Co. (in dissolution)	$ 1
500	American Insurance Co. common	9,875
50	American Telephone & Telegraph capital	8,938
250	Continental Oil Co. common	3,860
100	Dayton Power & Light Co. common	3,339
400	Firemen's Insurance Co. common	7,100
40	Middlesex Water Co. 7% preferred	5,560
100	Phillips Petroleum Co. common	7,405
300	The Southern Company common	6,188
200	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey common	6,870
400	Texas Corporation common	10,508
586 (C/D)	The Prospect Heights Improvement Co. (in liquidation)	5,860
200	Union Carbide & Carbon Co. common	8,110
	Total Investments	$83,614

ENDOWMENT FUND

	Bonds	
$3,000	Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe 4's '95	$ 2,744
2,000	Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. "B" 5's '75	1,966
5,000	Morris & Essex R.R. Co. 3½'s 2,000	2,062
100	United States Defense Bond, Series F	75
Shares	*Stocks*	
75	Allied Stores 4% cumulative preferred	$ 7,500
50	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% preferred	7,292
25	Burlington Mills 4% preferred	2,521
100	Deere & Co. $1.40 preferred	3,747
100	Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 4-3/4% preferred	5,400
200	Southern California Edison Co. original 5% cumulative participating preferred	9,200
100	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. $5.10 preferred	10,286
	Total Investments	$52,793

WOMAN'S BRANCH FUND

20	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% preferred	$ 2,830
	Total Investments	$ 2,830

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees submits the following report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1955.

The principal balance of $24,000 due on the first mortgage on 2472 Third Avenue, New York City, was paid. Of the proceeds received $22,531.57 was invested for the Unrestricted Fund in the following securities:

50 shares American Telephone & Telegraph
300 shares The Southern Company
100 shares Philips Petroleum Company

During the year the Society sold the following securities in the Unrestricted Fund:

100 shares Dayton Power & Light Co.
200 shares Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

In the Endowment Fund fifty shares Union Oil Company of California $3.75 cum. pfd. stock were redeemed and two hundred rights Southern California Edison, 5% cumulative participating preferred stock were sold.

Donations totaling $6,440.32 were received.

A schedule of investments in the Unrestricted, Endowment, and Women's Branch is attached to the report of the Treasurer.

Frederick H. Groel, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

A comparison of the membership statistics for the years ending September 30, 1955 and 1954, respectively, shows a 5 2/3% decline in overall membership. The comparative figures follow:

	1954	1955
Associate	0	27
Contributing	1085	984
Sustaining	46	48
Life	117	115
Institutional	14	19
Corresponding	4	4
Patrons	12	11
	1266	1198

This leaves a net loss of sixty-eight, which is more than accounted for by the fact that, by order of the Executive Committee, ninety-four members were dropped for non-payment of dues during a period of two or more years. A total of eighty-seven new members were elected during the year: twenty-seven Associate, sixty-seven Contributing, five Sustaining, two

Life and six Institutional. With the exception of the Institutional members, no solicitation was employed, a considerable number having requested membership following their first visit to our building.

The committee is indebted to Mrs. Jane Richardson, of the Society's staff, for her thorough and efficient handling of all the clerical details involved in membership.

JOHN O. BIGELOW, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

IT is a pleasure to be able to report that, in general, the Society's building is in good serviceable condition. The cost of maintenance, however, for a building of this size, is not inconsiderable. Upon notification from our insurance company, new cable had to be installed in our elevator at a cost of $396. A baffling short circuit developed in our basement book vault, which resulted in an expenditure of $355, including the running of new power lines, before the situation could be corrected. Boiler repairs cost the Society $110. It also became necessary to paint the ironwork on the fire exits from our auditorium.

Altogether, about one thousand dollars were spent on maintenance and repairs. Your Committee considers this actually a saving over what would be the eventual cost, were the building allowed to deteriorate.

A Tornado wet-and-dry vacuum cleaner was purchased for the use of our custodian. This relieves him of considerable manual labor in keeping the many square yards of marble and linoleum on our floor in their present spotless condition.

DOMINIC A. CAVICCHIA, *Acting Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

THE Library has been in a transitional state during the year just closed. Mr. Audubon R. Davis, who was librarian when the year began, was absent from the Society for reason of illness from November 1 until his resignation on February 1. Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, former librarian, returned to her former duties until a new librarian, the undersigned, was appointed and could (on September 6) assume the post. Mrs. Greene, in her capacity as corresponding secretary, answered library correspondence during the interim period.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert C. Crane, publisher of the *Elizabeth Daily Journal,* as complete a microfilm copy as can be prepared of the *Journal* from its founding by Shepard Kollock in 1779 to date will be made and presented to the library. The Society had made available its own files, many of them unique, for filming. It is expected that the microfilm will be delivered during the coming winter. The *Elizabeth Daily Journal* has also presented a Kodagraph microfilm reader and a

cabinet in which the film may be safely stored. The entire gift is a magnificent one which will benefit the Society daily and, as well, will assure the safety of the newspaper files by the availability of copies elsewhere.

Another valuable microfilm gift, presented by three patriotic groups, consists of the census of New Jersey for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870 already mentioned in the report of the Board of Trustees. Also mentioned in the Trustees' report is a manuscript letter of Elias Boudinot written in 1782, the gift of Mr. Charles B. Bradley. The Society is grateful for a steady and increasing flow of library materials from members and friends too numerous to mention.

The new librarian spent the month of September exploring the library and becoming familiar with the holdings and responsibilities of the institution. The task has been eased by the presence of Mrs. Greene, who with good humor and patience showed, explained, and interpreted the domain over which she presided for twenty-five years. She has also accepted changes and alterations made and proposed by her successor and has in fact encouraged variations in procedures when it appeared that the library and its service could thereby be improved.

Statistically, it can be reported that in September thirty-two books were accessioned, fifteen were cataloged, and Library of Congress catalog cards were ordered for six titles. Thirty-one letters were written during the month.

Attendance for the year was 1090. The listing of duplicate and discarded books, assembled by Mr. Davis last year was completed. Catalog cards will be removed as rapidly as possible.

Also in September the manuscript vault was cleaned, and in the file cabinets which it contains are now housed the Society's most valuable manuscript collections. These are organized collections, now arranged in logical order, and space is available for additions received in the future.

Many minor adjustments were made in the book vault to make possible the re-shelving of the book collection in logical (and more easily used) order. More than six presses (about forty shelves) of uncataloged duplicate books were moved to storage on the third floor; in their place important New Jersey books are being placed.

The library has benefited this month (September) by the presence of a Library Fellow, Mr. Orest J. Dutka, of Newark, who is completing his work for a master's degree in library science at Rutgers University. The special task of organizing the papers of Joseph P. Bradley (1813-1892), associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1870-92, has been assigned to Mr. Dutka under the librarian's supervision. The group of papers has been explored and a profitable session with the donor, Mr. Charles B. Bradley, grandson of the Justice, was held. Although Mr. Dutka's services will be used primarily in this task, the Society will, in

justice to him, give him an opportunity to observe and assist in all the operations of the library during the coming months.

The value and advantage to the Society of the presence of a Library Fellow is already abundantly evident; a like arrangement for future years would be of inestimable value to the institution.

Each member of the staff of the Society has repeatedly aided and assisted the new librarian in this learning period, and the librarian is grateful to each of them.

For the Committee:

FRED SHELLEY, *Librarian.*

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

Mrs. E. Paul Amos
Bloomfield Public Library
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph H. Brady
Mrs. Allen Brown
Miss Constance P. Brown
Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Butterworth
Kenneth S. Carberry
Miss Elizabeth C. Carter
Colburn & Tegg
Mrs. Judd Condit
Cornell University Library
W. J. Coulter
C. Sidney Crane
Mrs. William Ward Crane
David A. Crowley, Sr.
Andrew T. Derrom
Detroit Historical Society
Dominican Republic
Display Education Bureau
Walter N. Eastburn
Free Public Library of East Orange
Free Public Library of Trenton
Free Public Library of Verona
Dr. and Mrs. George I. Finlay
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
Fort Ticonderoga Museum
Garden Club of Trenton
Walter H. Gardner
Geiger Brothers
A. B. Graham
Miss Lucile Green
John W. Greene
Mrs. Theodore L. Grottke
W. C. Hall
Mrs. Sarah Sheppard Hancock
Charles W. Heins
Illinois State Historical Library
Mrs. Louis F. Keller
Miss May Kirtland
Mrs. Halsey M. Larter
Frank Liveright
Miss Anna Mary Lyle
Miss Dorothy Horton McGee
Edwin P. Mack
Harry W. Mack
Miss Kathryn D. Magill
J. O. Marsh
Miss Reignette Marsh
Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Trenton
Carlton L. Meek
Mennen Company
August Merz
Merrill Moore
New Jersey State Museum
Hugh C. Nourse
Miss Mary G. Nulty
J. Harold Nunn

A. V. Phillips
Miss Evelyn F. Porter
Mrs. Robert B. Powers
Prudential Insurance Company
R. H. Reakirt
M. B. Rosevear
Milton Rubicam
Miss Julia Sabine
Stanley Sanders
Henry L. Savage
Peter Schuyler
Herbert F. Severs mith
W. L. Sewell
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REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE

The Museum Committee is pleased to report that the 1954-55 season has brought several achievements worth particular notice. The exhibition of "American Family Life—1875" which demanded extraordinary efforts on the part of the staff, and of the ladies of the Woman's Branch, and which has already been described in the report of the Board of Trustees, brought about the construction of three period room shells of a permanent nature. This means not only that the rooms can be retained indefinitely but also that the character of the rooms may be changed from time to time, which is a great asset to our exhibitions. Secondly, this exhibit attracted an unusually large attendance which with other exhibitions and activities during the year, brought the attendance for the year to over 11,500 and increased the number of school children visiting us to the all-time high of twenty-two hundred. This heavy schedule of classes was handled very capably by Mr. Howard W. Wiseman, who with the occasional help of a docent lent us by the Prudential Insurance Company, conducted guided tours for all of them.

Although plans for this exhibition were begun as far back as April, 1954, and actual work on its installation occupied two-and-one-half months, six additional exhibitions were presented during the year. Some of these, such as the "Mementos of Political Campaigns," the architectural drawings, and the John Watson drawings, have already been mentioned. Others, however, also provoked considerable interest and included an exhibit on antique and classic cars—"Showroom Masterpieces of Yesteryear"—from the collection of Howard W. Wiseman, New Jersey's Signers of the Constitution, and a semi-permanent exhibition—"New Jersey

through Artists' Eyes"—exhibited in the south corridor of the main floor on specially constructed wall panels installed last year.

Meanwhile the Railroadians of America have continued in their endeavors to re-install the transportation gallery and are now nearing the completion of the task. In order to add continuity to this exhibition, the doll exhibition was moved into the north alcove of the third floor, where it is hoped an installation of dolls and toys can be accomplished during the next year.

Several new accessions of importance were received during the year. They included two important purchases for our period rooms—a kitchen range dating 1872 (after a prodigious amount of searching) and a parlor oil lamp. Gifts totalled 332 and are of such a variety that it is impossible to list them all here. Among those, however, which filled a great need were a bed and dresser of 1872, made by John Jelliff, Newark cabinetmaker, the gift of Miss May Kirtland; period kitchen utensils and parlor accessories, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butterworth; a variety of silver service and flat ware from the estate of Florence P. Eagleton; a gilt mirror dating about 1815 from the Misses Adelaide and Grace Drummond; an oil portrait of Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark from Mr. John S. Flockhart; five dolls with an assortment of clothes, of the 1890 period, the gift of Mrs. Ella Cox Henkel; and a Lady Washington parlor stove, patented 1848, presented by Mrs. B. Aline Johnson Genung.

A complete list of donors to the museum follows:

Mrs. Mary A. Arnold, Ridgewood,
Mrs. Asher Atkinson, New Brunswick
Mrs. Leigh S. Bache, East Orange
Moses Bigelow, III, Maplewood
Miss Julia T. Bogert, Metuchen
Arthur F. Bonn, East Orange
Charles B. Bradley, Convent Station
Miss Ida A. Brixner, Newark
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REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

On the statistical side, it is reported that your committee has prepared the usual four issues, containing 14 full-length articles as well as the regular departments. An index and the *Annual Report* also have been published.

Two points especially encouraging for the future may be noted. The editorial committee has received at all times the full co-operation of the Society's staff—the director and assistants, and the librarian. We are especially blessed in the person of our new librarian, Mr. Shelley, a man of considerable publication experience, whose help will be most valuable indeed. Another favorable sign is the increasing number of quality articles submitted for the magazine. It is believed that these represent a delayed result of the improved typography adopted several years ago.

Donald A. Sinclair, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

I commence my first report as your corresponding secretary with the hope that this one, and those that may follow, will be as interesting as those you have been used to hearing in former years. While I do not pretend to Mr. Hutchinson's and other former secretaries' literary ability, I believe that the variety and unusualness so typical of this branch of the Society's work can be served by a simple and factual style.

This report may be a little long, as it covers not only my correspondence but also that of our former librarian, Mr. Davis, after his resignation. Future reports will no doubt be briefer as Mr. Wall, our director, receives and replies to much of our correspondence, and our new librarian, Mr. Shelley, will share in replying to the library mail.

About 235 letters were received and answered, 135 of these being genealogical inquiries, 81 historical and 19 of a general nature. As in the past, requests for genealogical data outnumbered others. This interest is inspired, I think, by a desire of many to prove that their Americanism has been of long standing in their families, and by a pride in knowing what part their ancestors took in the early development of our country. Some, of course, wish to join patriotic societies and thus show that these ancestors helped build this country and to obtain and secure our many freedoms. Unfortunately we could not answer all of these genealogical letters in detail; lack of time for such research still makes that impossible. When the information was readily accessible it was sent to the writers, otherwise we referred them, if they so wished, to someone who could do the research for them. [Names of individual families concerned, listed in Mrs. Greene's official report on file, are omitted here.—EDITOR.]

The interest in the history of our state has also shown an increase. Some writers have requested a list of all books on the subject which we have in this library. This of course was impossible to reply to in full. When the inquirer lived in this section of the state we suggested a visit to our library; if not near us, he was advised to visit his local library or county historical society. One writer wished to know what towns would be celebrating, during this year and next, the fifty- or one-hundred-year anniversaries of their founding. This also we could not answer in full.

We have calls on our manuscript collections, especially from those who are preparing theses for college degrees. They also wish to know where other manuscripts on this or that subject could be found. Questions such as these emphasize the importance of this society's having knowledge of manuscript collections in other historical societies in this state, as we could then refer the writer in such case to those collections.

Fortunately some of the letters requesting historical information we have been able to answer after some research which has proved interesting and enlightening to your secretary. One correspondent, who is making a study of early military education in this country, asked for information on an academy on the camp ground at Pluckemin used during the winter of 1778-79, when the Corps of Artillery commanded by General Knox was encamped there. References the writer had to this academy were few, and were mostly to the fete and grand ball given there February 18, 1779, celebrating the first anniversary of our alliance with France. Incidentally, this brilliant affair was attended not only by General Knox, his wife and members of the Artillery Corps, but by General Washington, Mrs. Wash-

ington, and General and Mrs. Greene. According to some references we were able to find the academy was built by General Knox to be used as a place of instruction for the troops. Here from a low rostrum the brigade preceptor delivered lectures on tactics, gunnery, and other military subjects, and it was the instruction of the troops in these subjects at this academy that greatly interested our correspondent. It places our state among the first where such instruction took place. The *Story of an Old Farm,* by Andrew D. Mellick, and the reprint edited by Hubert G. Schmidt, entitled *Lesser Crossroads,* give the best account of this academy and of the celebration there.

Another interesting inquiry concerned the early activities of our society. The writer wished to know details concerning our obtaining transcripts of historical sources relative to the state which were in England and not in our state archives. This referred to the data we obtained in 1851 through the agency of Henry Stevens, a London bookseller, and later published as the fifth volume of our *Collections.*

For the benefit of new members who are not familiar with this past phase of our society's work, I will summarize briefly some of its early history. First, as many of you know, many important documents of our colonial and proprietary eras had been sent or taken to England and copies of these were lacking here. In 1841 New York State had commissioned John R. Brodhead to proceed to Europe and obtain copies of all papers found in England, Holland, and France that concerned that state and which were not available in America. This was a three-year project and greatly enriched the archives of that state. Massachusetts and other states were also interested in obtaining such material, and so some historically-minded gentlemen in New Jersey thought we should do likewise. It was suggested to our state officials that this should be done and that no better opportunity would afford itself than to engage the same gentlemen, Mr. Brodhead, to make searches in our behalf while he was abroad. An appeal was made to the Assembly in 1843, but nothing came of it. Governor Haines twice solicited the attention of the legislature to the subject, but to no avail. It proved to be an idea impossible of attainment even after more organized efforts. Immediately after the founding of this society, on the 27th of February, 1845, the attention of the members was directed to this measure, and they presented memorials to the 1846, 1849, and 1850 sessions of the legislature, each time without success.

The Society then decided to direct its efforts to obtaining the same objective through private means. The Hon. James Gore King, one of the original members, offered to give one-fifth of the entire cost of the enterprise, and other members then contributed, so that enough money was obtained to pay for this project. As a result, in September, 1851, nine quarto cases were received, containing eighteen hundred large cards each, every card containing an abstract of some paper in the British archives

relating to New Jersey. Subsequent additions completed the work. Finally in 1852 the Society obtained the promise of the legislature to subscribe to the printing of this index. In 1854 its publication was duly authorized and the work of editing it entrusted to our first corresponding secretary, Mr. William A. Whitehead. He added references to, and locations of, valuable documents in this country and the whole was published in 1858 as the *Analytical Index of the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England* (volume five of our *Collections* series). A full and interesting account of the transactions involved in collecting this valuable material is contained in the rather lengthy preface to this volume.

I have referred to this in detail because our correspondent who wished this information is making a study of efforts in America to acquire transcripts of British historical sources for use in this country. He makes this interesting statement: "It is said that the expense of this venture was underwritten by James Gore King and a small group of men in the society . . . This is I believe the first instance of an American millionaire giving money to an institution for the purpose of acquiring unpublished materials, and, for this reason is most significant." In this day of various foundations it is interesting to know that our society's actions over one hundred years ago contained the germ of such philanthropic projects.

One genealogical inquiry caused us a little discomfort, for we have no liking for the task of deflating pretty dreams when they have made the possessor happy and might never do any harm. But history is nothing if not exact, so we had to correct an error quite understandably based on a similarity of names. The writer was a descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith of Long Island, widow of William Lawrence, who became the wife of Philip Carteret, first governor of New Jersey. She also stated the town of Elizabeth was named for her. Here plainly was a confusion of names. That town was named for Lady Elizabeth Carteret, wife of Sir George Carteret, which of course we told her. But most astonishing of all was the writer's statement that Elizabeth, wife of Philip Carteret, was the first lady governor of New Jersey! She claimed that in 1672, while Philip was in England, Elizabeth acted as governor. The facts are that Carteret, before sailing for England, appointed a deputy governor to act for him; also he did not marry Elizabeth Smith Lawrence until 1681, some time after his return from England. We assured her that to date New Jersey had not had a lady governor, but we made no commitments as to such a possibility in the future.

An inquiry of a lighter nature came from a writer interested in Seth Boyden, the inventer, and his connection with the development of the Hilton strawberry. According to references here, Boyden was the originator of this famous New Jersey berry, under the following circumstances: In 1855 he left Newark and settled on a farm in Middleville, N.J., which was later (in 1880) renamed Hilton and as such is probably known to

many of you. He lived there and experimented in horticulture until his death in 1870. During that period he experimented with the development of a superior type of strawberry, which was known under several names, the best-known being "Boyden's No. 30." It became the king of all strawberries because of its large size and extra fine flavor. After his death the purchaser of his farm found there several rows of these plants and proceeded to raise them on a larger scale. Others began to raise them also and they became very popular commercially, and later were known as the Hilton strawberries, no doubt named for the town. Their popularity lasted until about 1915, when they gradually disappeared from the market.

We hope all this historic interest in great and small events in our state will continue. The more we know about our history in every detail the more we will appreciate our great activities and the reasons why our state, although not large in size, is large in its accomplishments. We look forward to future correspondence of such variety and interest.

MAUD H. GREENE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

DECEASED MEMBERS

Miss Elizabeth R. Baldwin, New Brunswick, sustaining member, elected February 13, 1947, died January, 1955

Mr. Walter P. Ballinger, Salem, contributing member, elected May 7, 1928, died prior to September 30, 1955.

Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, Whitehouse Station, contributing member, elected September 19, 1953, died May 10, 1955

Mr. Elmer B. Boyd, New Brunswick, contributing member, elected April 14, 1937, died February 7, 1955

Mr. Alexander C. Capron, Upper Montclair, contributing member, elected November 8, 1950, died January, 1955

Mr. Sackett Dickinson, Trenton, contributing member elected November 8, 1950, died prior to June, 1955

Mr. Corliss Fitz Randolph, Maplewood, contributing member elected February 2, 1914, died November 6, 1954

Mrs. J. Willis Flickinger, East Orange, life member, elected September 12, 1927, died September 3, 1955

Mr. Charles P. Gulick, Harrison, contributing member, elected September 11, 1940, died September 5, 1955

Mrs. Henry B. Hill, Bernardsville, contributing member elected October, 1939, died September 17, 1955

Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, South Orange, contributing member, elected February 9, 1944, died April 11, 1955

Mr. R. E. Lambert, Plainfield, contributing member, elected October 10, 1955, died December 28, 1954

Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, Rumson, life member and patron, elected February 6, 1903, died September 30, 1955

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, life member, elected February 14, 1940, died January 24, 1955

Mr. Isaac M. Philhower, Cranford, life member, elected January 6, 1930, died February 19, 1955

Mr. Walter Pruden, Summit, contributing member, elected March 14, 1951, died November 16, 1954

Mrs. Charles M. Sames, New York City, life member, elected April 14, 1937, died prior to March 8, 1955

Mr. Lloyd W. Smith, Madison, life member and patron, elected January 7, 1924, died July 2, 1955

Mr. Henry S. Todd, Bloomfield, contributing member, elected March 10, 1954, died May 2, 1955

Mr. Lawrence C. Ward, Newark, contributing member, elected July 14, 1954, died in December, 1954

Dr. William R. Ward, Newark, sustaining member, elected July 1, 1912, member of the Board of Trustees and former president of the Society, died February 10, 1955

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Founded in 1845

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National Newark & Essex Banking Company, 1955
National State Bank, 1955
Newark News, 1951
Newark Public Library, 1949
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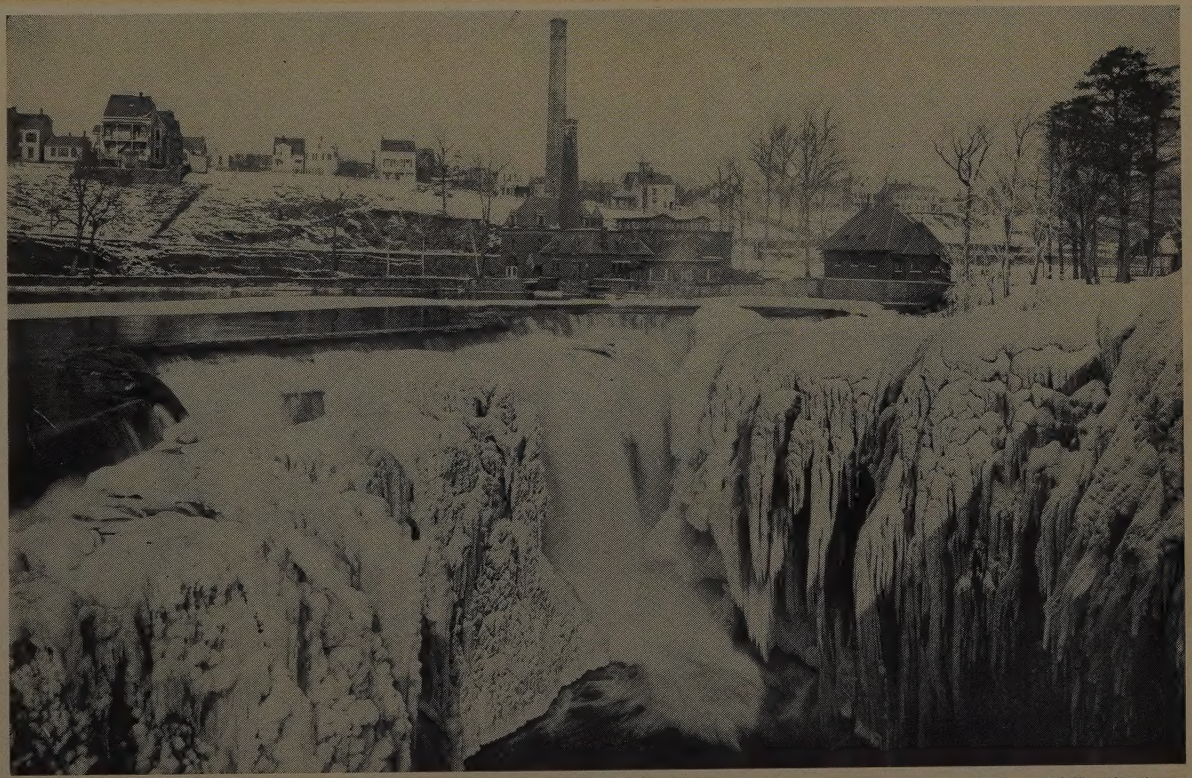

PASSAIC FALLS IN WINTER (about 1890). Many views of the Falls have survived, from engravings of the middle 1700's to photos of recent date. The New Jersey Historical Society has a number of these, including several original paintings and drawings. The photograph reproduced above is from a collection owned by the Passaic County Historical Society.